The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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Still, it is already quite evident that neither the transatlantic trip nor the seashore are going to be entirely popular. Those who feel they must go somewhere (as who does not) are turning their eyes in other directions. Where more gratefully than toward the breezy mountain areas of our great Northwest? Take *Banff* for instance. We are getting so many more inquiries than ever before that we believe this delightful resort is going to be "just the fashion." At *Banff* is located our own magnificent hotel, the famous medicinal hot springs, the "lakes in the clouds." There one enjoys all sports with rod and gun, boating, driving, wheeling, the health-giving mountain air, and an inspiring scenic panorama. We can't recount here a hundredth part of its attractions, but we've prepared a pamphlet with half-tone views and a topographical map showing all the mountains, glaciers, streams, lakes and pleasure resorts in the vicinity. A postal card will bring it, and we will also send another pamphlet showing how the *Canadian Pacific Route* can take you *around the world;* or we will send you pamphlet about our China and Japan route, or one about our route to Alaska.

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ICE GREATLY NEEDED.

Dr. Kent, the Red Cross field agent at Jacksonville, has written saying that a supply of ice was needed there immediately. It had been planned to have the ice plant recently purchased established on Jekyl Island within a few days, and the camp at Jacksonville was to have been supplied from there. As this has had to be abandoned, Dr. Kent was authorized to spend $20 for ice daily, the expense to be borne by the auxiliary. As the expense already incurred in purchasing ice plants has been heavy, the auxiliary is greatly in need of funds to pursue its work.

OUR BOYS IN THE HOSPITAL INTENSELY GRATEFUL FOR DELICACIES SENT THEM.

Surgeon-General Van Reypen, of the navy, has received a number of letters from his officers on board the ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron, testifying to the gratefulness and appreciation with which the delicacies sent for the sick and wounded have been received.

These delicacies which were made up of fruits of various kinds, etc., were purchased with the contributions received by the Surgeon-General from several of the associations throughout the country which have been raising funds for that purpose. The following is a sample of the many letters received. It is from Surgeon-General M. H Simons, of the Iowa, dated June 15, and is in acknowledgment of stationery for the men and fruits for the sick. The letter says :—

"If those who sent them could see how they are appreciated by the poor fellows who have had nothing of the kind for nearly two months, during which time they had been continuously aboard ship in a temperature of between eighty and ninety degrees, they would understand better than I can tell them how refreshing the fruits are, and how grateful all are for the angelic thoughtfulness which prompted the sending."

Captain Evans of the Iowa, made the following indorsement on this letter :—

"Dr. Simons has stated it very mildly. Being for the moment one of the sick ones, I can feelingly testify, and do most willingly and gratefully express my thanks and those of my ship's company for the delightful presents."

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW.

A NEW bankruptcy law, signed by the President July 1, represents more than three months' work of a conference committee of the House and Senate, and concludes efforts in both Houses extending over many years and involving discussion which has filled hundreds of pages in *The Congressional Record*. The measure is represented to be a compromise between the advocates and opponents of drastic legislation in behalf of creditors. It is complicated and full of technicalities calling for interpretation by the legal profession. Senator Hoar, chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, who has advocated a national bankruptcy law for the past fifteen years, in a statement to the press, says that the measure is a compromise, with imperfections that subsequent legislation may rectify; but he thinks it will enable 150,000 to 200,000 bankrupts to get on their feet again, enable manufacturers and merchants to get a fair division of their debtors' property, and that it will prevent a great deal of fraud, embezzlement, and wasteful dealing with property.

By the terms of the bill the district courts of the United States in the several States, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the district courts of the several Territories, and the United States courts in the Indian Territory and the District of Alaska, are made courts of bankruptcy, and are invested, within their respective territorial limits as now established, or as they may be hereafter changed, with such jurisdiction at law and in equity as will enable them to exercise original jurisdiction in bankruptcy proceedings.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that the bill "makes at least a fair beginning for a satisfactory and comprehensive scheme of bankruptcy legislation." It explains the principal features of the measure in part as follows:

"What may be called the fundamental definition of the act is that 'a person shall be deemed insolvent within the provisions of this act whenever the aggregate of his property, exclusive of any property which he may have conveyed, transferred, concealed, or removed, or permitted to be concealed or removed, with intent to defraud, hinder, or delay his creditors, shall not at a fair valuation be sufficient in amount to pay his debts.' There were in preceding bills eight or nine specified acts of bankruptcy, on any one of which a petition could be filed against the person committing such act. These are reduced in the present bill to three, and are held to consist of a person 'having (1) conveyed, transferred, concealed, or removed, or permitted to be concealed or removed, any part of his property with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud his creditors or any of them; or (2) transferred, while insolvent, any portion of his property to one or more of his creditors with intent to prefer such creditors over his other creditors, or (3) suffered or permitted, while insolvent, any creditor to obtain a preference through legal proceedings, and not having at least five days before a sale or final disposition of any property affected by such preference, vacated or discharged such preference.' The other enumerated acts of bankruptcy belong to purely voluntary proceedings, as they consist of the making of a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or the admission in writing of inability to pay debts and willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt on that ground. . . . . .

"Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, is entitled to the benefit of the act as a voluntary bankrupt. Any natural person may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or after an impartial trial, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, or an unincorporated company or a corporation, provided the amount of debts owing be $1,000 or over. The bill provides that a petition may be filed against a person who is insolvent, and who has committed an act of bankruptcy, within four months after the commission of such act. It is, however, stipulated that the petitioner or applicant shall file in the same court a bond, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, in such sum as the court shall direct, 'conditioned for the payment, in case such petition is dismissed, to the respondent, his or her personal representatives, all costs, expenses, and damages occasioned by such seizure, taking, and detention of the property of the alleged bankrupt.' Three or more creditors who have provable claims against any person which amount in the aggregate to $500 or over, or, if all the creditors are less than twelve in number, one of them whose claims equals this amount may file a petition to have a person declared a bankrupt. The penal offenses under this new bill are reduced, substantially, to two. Imprisonment for a period not to exceed two years is to be imposed on conviction of having knowingly and fraudulently '(1) concealed while a bankrupt, or, after his discharge, from his trustee any of the property belonging to his estate in bankruptcy; (2) made a false oath or account in, or in relation to, any proceeding in bankruptcy.'"

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* finds several objections to the measure. It says:

"It is claimed by the advocates of the bill that the last two causes [for involuntary bankruptcy: where a man has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors generally; and where a man admits in writing that he is bankrupt] are practically voluntary, but that will not be received with much credence by the ordinary man, who realizes that anybody who desires to enter bankruptcy voluntarily can do so without resorting to any indirect methods.

"It is provided by this bill that a man can not be thrown into bankruptcy unless he is insolvent. But the bill itself makes a new definition of insolvency which will take the ground from under the feet of hundreds of struggling men who have staved off their debts in the hope that McKinley prosperity or some other

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providentia. agency might lift them out of their present embarrassments. Under the common law a man is insolvent when he can not pay his debts when they fall due. Under this bill he is to be regarded as insolvent only when his property under a fair valuation is insufficient to pay his debts. In other words, if a man owes more than the 'fair value' of his property, even tho his debts are not due, he may be pushed into bankruptcy by his creditors. . . . . .

"The most objectionable feature of this bill, so far as it affects Western business men, is its absolute prohibition of preferences, and making preference of a creditor, even by legal proceedings, an act of bankruptcy. The business of this section is arranged on the basis of preferences to friends who advance money in time of need. The merchant who is hard pressed, and there have been an abundance of merchants in that condition, has been obliged to borrow money from personal friends, or even from banks, on the understanding that if he shall be forced to the wall he will 'take care' of the person advancing the money. This is regarded as a debt of honor, because in such cases the advance is made with knowledge that the debtor is in embarrassed circumstances, and there is no real security except his word. Consequently at the present time there are many business men being carried in this condition, and the enactment of this law will force the withdrawal of these credits."

In further explanation of the provisions of the new measure, the Cleveland *Plaindealer* says:

"A man may be in default on his notes and his commercial paper, or his other dues, still if he can come into court and show that his property at a fair valuation, exclusive of what he has attempted to dispose of to defraud his creditors, is equal in value to his debts, he is not insolvent and can not be put into bankruptcy. But the burden of proof of solvency is under this new rule placed upon the debtor. . . . . .

"Provision has also been made for the punishment of a referee or trustee for maladministration, and of a creditor who makes a false claim. It is also made criminal for anybody to attempt to extort money for acting or forbearing to act in bankruptcy proceedings. This is particularly aimed at a creditor or shyster lawyer who threatens the relatives of a debtor to put him into bankruptcy unless they pay or become responsible for his debts.

"The debtor is denied his discharge under the conference bill on two grounds only: First, if he has committed an offense punishable by indictment; second, if he has kept fraudulent books for the purpose of concealing his true condition from his creditors. These are the only grounds on which he can be denied his discharge, no matter how little he is able to pay on the dollar. Under the bankrupt law of 1867 there were nine or ten different grounds for denying a bankrupt his discharge, and then, in addition to those, a man could not get his discharge unless he paid 50 cents on the dollar except by the consent of a majority in amount and number of his creditors.

"In regard to the cost of the proceedings also there is a great difference between the old law and the present conference bill. Under the old law there was a register in bankruptcy, who had a virtual monopoly and got rich at it. In the present arrangement there is a referee, and the court is required to appoint referees in every county where there is business to be done, so that the proceedings are practically brought home to the bankrupt's door.

"The referee gets a fee of $10 in every case, and, in addition, a commission of 1 per cent. on all dividends distributed. In a case of voluntary bankruptcy where there is no fund to be distributed he only gets $10. The trustees are nominated by the creditors and there may be from one to three, but if there be three the three combined can get no more fees than one would. They are entitled to a fee of $5 in each case and not to exceed 3 per cent. on the first $5,000, and 2 per cent. on the next $5,000, and 1 per cent. on sums in excess of $10,000 distributed as dividends. Marshals and clerks get the same fees as in other cases.

"A poor bankrupt who has no means can get rid of paying the fees. He can go into bankruptcy and get his discharge without any fee if he makes a showing that he is a pauper and unable to pay."

HEROES YET TO COME.—"I understand you have decided to postpone the christening of the baby."

"Yes. You see, we can't tell who we may want to name him after by the time this war is done."—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

THE NEWSPAPERS AND THE ISSUE OF "IMPERIALISM."

A CURIOUS exhibit of conflicting opinions on the subject of imperialism, so called, is presented by the American newspapers at this time. Political party lines that were so broken in the last Presidential campaign are broken even more strikingly over the policy of territorial expansion, which is assumed, almost without question, to be the great coming issue in national politics. In the last issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST we quoted the divergent opinions of a number of prominent men. In that connection it will be recalled that, while Mr. Cleveland speaks against expansion, it was his brilliant Secretary of State, Mr. Olney, that first called general attention to "The International Isolation of the United States," in a striking magazine article, and took the position that even if Washington's Farewell Address stood in the way (which he denied), the time had come for the United States to assume the responsibilities of a world power.

Mr. Bryan, who utters warnings against a "war of conquest," finds the New York *Journal*, which was his chief supporter in the East in the campaign of 1896, characterizing his views as hasty and ill-considered. *The Journal* itself has proposed and is arduously advocating "a national, not an imperial policy," consisting of five propositions: (1) Hawaiian annexation; (2) the Nicaragua canal; (3) a mighty navy; (4) strategic bases in the West Indies, and (5) great national universities at West Point and Annapolis. As to the Philippines, *The Journal* takes the ground that—

"it is too early yet for any judicious man to say what should be the policy of the United States there. Events will decide. . . . To hold the islands in whole or in part, to relinquish them to their people if their people shall prove fit for the responsibility, to maintain a protectorate, to exchange their control for West Indian islands—any of these courses may be taken when the time comes for decision. But whatever is done should be done with an eye primarily to the interests of the United States. That is to say, the final disposition of the Philippines should be of a nature to augment our strength as a great power, to advantage our commerce, and to advance the ideas in government for which this republic, founded on human liberty, stands. Is there anything imperialistic about that?"

The leading Republican Party papers of the cities, with a few exceptions, advocate a policy of expansion and territorial acquisition conditioned on the final outcome of the war; that is to say, they think we shall retain the territory that we get. Independent Republican papers like the Boston *Transcript*, Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and the Philadelphia *Ledger* oppose a "colonial policy." It is noticeable, too, that the Denver *Republican* (Silver Republican) speaks against submergence of the silver issue in the expansion cry, while the Omaha *Bee* (Republican), one of Mr. Bryan's bitterest opponents, commends his utterances on the expansion issue. *The Manufacturer*, the protection organ of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Club, hails the acquisition of new territory as giving needed markets for industries built up by the protective tariff, while the New York *Journal of Commerce*, one of the leading advocates of free trade, also declares that we can not afford to lose the trade opportunities to be opened by possessions in the far East.

Among regular Democratic papers which commit themselves there seems to be general opposition to expansion. This is true of most of the old-line Southern papers like the Richmond *Times* and the Charleston *News and Courier*. Yet the Jacksonville *Times-Union* is among those that say that the nation must change its policy with changing times. The Independent Democratic press, the Boston *Herald*, New York *Evening Post*, Baltimore *Sun*, and the like, strenuously oppose every step in expansion, beginning with the annexation of Hawaii. This section of the press, designated Gold Democratic in the last campaign, in many in-

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stances has gone out of its way to commend Mr. Bryan for his position on this issue, but it is not solidly against expansion; conspicuous exceptions are the New York *Times*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the Providence *Journal*.

The opponents of expansion call its advocates "Imperialists" for short, and the advocates of expansion call its opponents "Little Americans" or "Small Americans."

Some idea of the interesting newspaper situation may be gained by a review of the position taken by representative journals in different cities, altho it should be kept in mind that, in view of the flops already made by a number of them, the position taken at this time may not be permanently held.

In the Middle West and Northwest.

THE Chicago *Times-Herald*, which is recognized as one of the papers closest to the Administration, for some time considered that discussion of the Philippine problem was premature. If war should thrust the responsibility of a colonial government upon us, we would be found equal to it, the paper said. Later, *The Times-Herald* declared it was useless to deny that there had been a marked change of public sentiment. It says:

"Labored and learned magazine articles and editorials were written to prove that we did not want the Philippines. Our jubilation over Dewey's unparalleled naval achievement was weighted with apprehension as to our responsibilities and with fear as to possible complications with other powers. The belief was general that we had acquired through the unavoidable exigencies of war something we did not want.

"But all this has changed. We find that we want the Philippines. The English press declares that our retention of the archipelago is the solution of the problem. The commercial and industrial interests of America, learning that the islands lie in the gateway of the vast and undeveloped markets of the Orient, say 'Keep the Philippines.'

"We also want Porto Rico. It is a war of conquest forced upon us against our wishes and traditions. We did not want any of these islands. But the spirit of national development has seized the people. We want Hawaii now. Fortunately we will not have to fight for it; we will annex it next week. We may want the Carolines, the Ladrones, the Pelew, and the Mariana groups. If we do we will take them.

"This is the dominant American sentiment at this time. Much as we may deplore the necessity for territorial acquisition, the people now believe that the United States owes it to civilization to accept the responsibilities imposed upon it by the fortunes of war—a war which was undertaken solely in the interest of humanity and civilization."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) says, "Annex them all."

"The United States has annexed vast tracts of land during the century, but hitherto it has never absorbed people with whom we had any considerable trade prior to annexation. The French and Indians of Louisiana, the Spaniards and Indians of Florida, the Mexicans and Indians of Texas, California, and all the region acquired in the '40's, the Russians and Indians of Alaska did not, all told, have one per cent. of the trade with the United States prior to annexation that Cuba, Hawaii, and Porto Rico had in 1895.

"The United States had an area a hundred years ago of only 827,844 square miles. It has since then added at six different dates fully 3,000,000 square miles, more than three times the original area. The population at the time of annexation was too uncertain to be even estimated, and the trade too insignificant to be an appreciable quantity. The commercial arguments for the earlier annexations apply with tenfold force in favor of the acquisition of Hawaii, Cuba, and Porto Rico. The military and naval arguments are equally compelling. The islands should be ours. Annex them all."

The Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) joins the annexationists, declaring that—

"unless the President shall take immediate steps to protect and hold the Philippines, generations to be will read the history of this time and curse the purblind folly that threw away a world out of Chinese reverence for moldy traditions and dead men's opinions."

The Chicago *Record* (Ind.) first declared that Mr. Bryan sounded the true note in deprecating a spirit of conquest, and now it describes "our new national policy" as industrial expansion rather than a reversion to militarism.

The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) is a most vigorous opponent of annexation, and it appeals to the South to join the opposition on the ground that colonies may turn the attention of Northern men from developing the South, saying:

"We have vast fields within our present boundaries which are comparatively unworked. We have use for all our energies at home. There is no surplus for export, and is not likely to be for years to come. It will be time enough to look for outlets in foreign colonies when the wildernesses of the country we already have are reclaimed and their latent wealth is brought into the service of man."

The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) is conservative, and *The Sentinel* (Dem.) opposes expansion.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawk-Eye* (Rep.) attacks "the fetish of tradition" boldly:

"The United States now confronts a condition, not a theory. As a people we are the most practical of all races and care more for conditions than theories. Unexpectedly, and through the unseen hand of a developing destiny, we have the Philippine Islands. To assume that we are not competent to deal with this new problem is to assert that Yankee ingenuity has run its course and that popular government is unequal to the demands of modern civilization, inferior to monarchical rule, and unable to cope with it in the progress of the world. *The Hawk-Eye* takes no stock in this narrow standard of American statesmanship. . . . . .

"National expansion must not be throttled by a political fetish. The federal Constitution is a grand Magna Charta on New-World soil and amid New-World opportunities and duties. Like the institutions that flourish under its protecting wing, it is susceptible to changes and capable of growth. It stood in the way of human liberties and involuntary servitude was knocked out of ti. If it restrains national expansion it is, as we said yesterday, amendable. It is un-American to affirm that because a thing is, therefore it is right; that because it has been, therefore it must be. Such a view is a deadly foe of all progress. It would have left the fugitive slave law on our statutes and confined the United States of America to the thirteen original colonies. The 'traditional policy,' if not a myth or a humbug, is at least an archaism, with no place in the dawn of the twentieth century. It is obsolescent as the flail, the hand-loom, and the stage-coach. Grant

A PRODUCT OF THE WAR.

It looks like a narrow bed, but they seem contented.

—*The Post, Washington.*

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dealt it a deadly blow at Appomattox and Dewey buried it at Manila. Let us bow down and worship it no more."

Yet the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* (Rep.) says that we must either abandon our Old-World possessions or the Monroe doctrine:

"We believe it to be safest to abandon our Old-World possessions. But this will not interfere with our holding them until we shall have fully satisfied ourselves as to a war indemnity. We can hold the Philippines until we have effected an advantageous settlement of our difficulties with Spain. Nor will it interfere with us in our desire to retain at least a coaling-station on the islands. We are entitled to that much. But as to holding the islands for ourselves permanently, that is out of the question, unless we abandon our own policies and endanger our republic."

The Detroit *Free Pres* (Nat. Dem.) is sarcastic regarding the "fine frenzy" of annexationists. It remarks:

"The Administration has a keen appreciation of the desirability of expeditious action in some matters. But according to its pace in the enaction of currency-reform legislation—a question more important and pressing than the grabbing of the remote Pacific archipelago and one upon which action has been demanded by the people—two years is the proper time for giving due consideration to a great subject even before discussion is started in either House."

The Detroit *Tribune* (Sil. Rep.) says:

"The whole surface of the earth has been stolen and restolen, over and over again, a thousand times, and the process will be repeated still oftener in the future should the earth last long enough. This is not said in cold cynicism. It is merely cold fact. It is also good morals, as between nations. The only right which a nation has to hold the territory it governs is founded upon the power to hold it against all others, and the capacity to govern it without serious injury to other nations competent to oust it. We have no moral right to interfere in Cuba merely because the Cubans are discontented with Spain. Such a claim would give us occupation all over the earth. Armenia, Ireland, Poland, half the earth cry out to us for help. We have business in Cuba merely because it lies within our reach; our interests—our selfish interests, if you please—are concerned there; we have power to assert them, and we know that we can govern Cuba, Porto Rico, and any other territory that may become ours, better than Spain can. It is better for all mankind that territory should be in the hands of those who can best govern it, and as a rule, those can best govern who are capable of conquering. That is the reason that conquest is moral enough for all practical purposes. The extent to which conquest should be carried is purely a question of expediency, not morals. That i , expediency is the measure of morals in that regard. The acquisition of Hawaii, Cuba, and Porto Rico, and of all the islands of the North American continent would be expedient, if not too costly, and, therefore, moral; the retention of the Philippines might not be expedient, because it might arouse too serious opposition, become too costly, and, therefore, immoral."

The Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* (Rep.) states the grounds of a changed policy by analogy:

"The policy or impolicy of annexing territory is a thing dependent upon conditions, and that conditions are often greatly changed as a result of the developments of a war. When the American revolutionists entered upon the course which they followed from Lexington to Yorktown, they had no intention of breaking away from British rule. 'In the beginning,' ran the words of a well-remembered oration, 'we aimed not at independence, but there's a destiny that shapes our ends.' Independence came to be recognized as the only solution of the difficulties which the situation developed as affairs moved on.

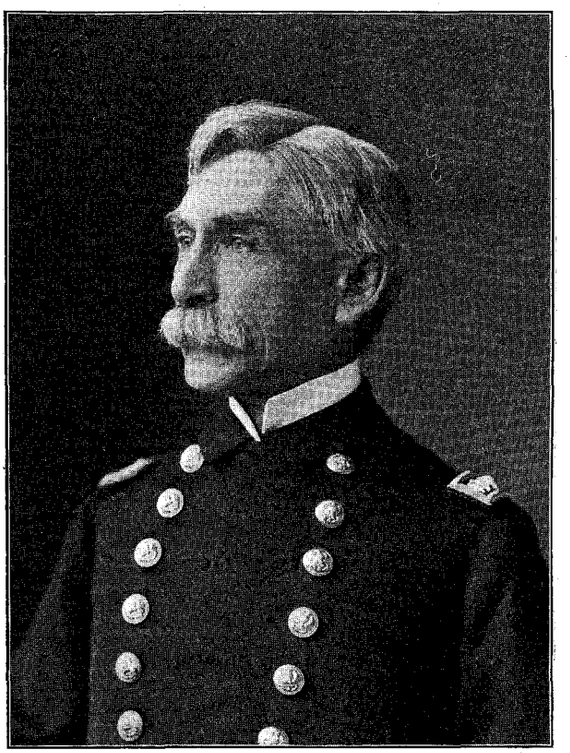
The Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) remarks that—

"whether the conservative people of the country approve it or not, events appear to be so shaping themselves that we may be compelled to adopt the policy of expansion. We are somewhat in the position of the man who grasps the handles of an electric battery—we can't let go just when we want to. Outlying possessions will mean larger responsibilities and perplexities and burdens, but if Providence imposes them upon us we shall have to bow our necks to the yoke. If those who precipitated the war could have penetrated the veil of the future perhaps they would have paused upon the threshold of the declaration."

The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.), having suggested that to

ADMIRAL MANUEL DE LA CAMARA,

Commanding the Spanish Reserve Fleet from Cadiz.



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COMMODORE J. CRITTENDEN WATSON,

Commanding the Eastern Squadron to be sent to the Coast of Spain.

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"give Cuba her freedom, sell the Philippines, and hold Porto Rico would seem to be the proper disposition of the possessions which Spain must forfeit to the United States on account of the war," turns the tables on the St. Paul *Globe* and other democratic papers which appear to be grouping against annexation, as follows:

"Mr. Whitney's interest in building up a navy was the best feature of Cleveland's first administration. *The Globe* looks upon the creation of a real navy as a calamity, and it would prefer that our country remain in the absolutely defenseless condition it was even a year ago. It may not be necessary to remind the Democratic opponents of a big navy and territorial extension, that it was under two Democratic administrations that this nation acquired Texas by annexation and the vast region now including California, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, and half of Colorado, conquered from Mexico and subsequently paid for to the tune of $25,000,000. This was a tremendous territorial extension favored and indorsed by the Democratic Party. Moreover, the Democrats were formerly so anxious to acquire territory that they of the South made several efforts to capture Cuba and Central American territory. Opposition to territorial extension is not a traditional policy of the Democratic Party. In Texas to-day, thousands of people are preparing to move to Cuba just as soon as the war is over and a stable government is established. Elsewhere in the South the same disposition obtains, and there is little doubt that, by 1900 or 1901, the process of Americanizing the island will be under full and successful headway, and at that time few Democratic journals will oppose the annexation of Cuba, voted for by its new-era population."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) advocates expansion, and *The Republic* (Dem.) takes a conservative position.

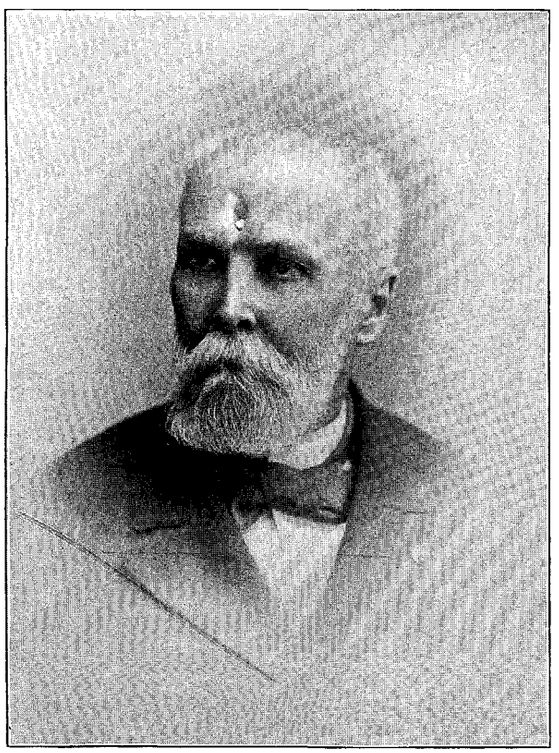
The Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* (Dem.) says "it is terrible to contemplate the entangling alliances into which we will be forced if we attempt to hold permanently the Philippine Islands":

"Japan, Russia, Germany, and France are jealously watching our proceedings in those far-off islands, and they want but the slightest pretext to interfere. We may bluster and say we are not afraid of their combined power; but once such a combination formed would force us into an alliance which would lead to most disastrous results. This country should be true to the teachings of the founders of the republic, true to the genius and spirit of our Republican institutions, true to the pretensions hitherto made of no disposition to interfere with European or Asiatic policies, and, above all, true to the eternal principles of justice and right."

West to the Pacific.

In Kansas, the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) is glad of the new issue that "will lift the country out of a rut of sordid political discussions that revolved interminably around the American dollar, discussions that have cost billions of treasure and bitterness of feeling and have left us where they found us." That paper says further:

"Until this war there has been for nearly forty years no national issue in the politics of this country that appealed directly to the heart and imagination of the people. We confined ourselves so strictly to the details of purely local affairs that the question whether a man should pay a debt that he contracted to his neighbor assumed the magnitude of an absorbing national issue. We had accustomed ourselves to such an extent to ignoring the balance of the globe that it was seriously proposed to adopt a standard of values that should be purely American, regardless of 'the aid or consent' of the human race. We acquired so big a conceit of our own self-sufficiency that men were abused like pickpockets and characterized as traitors who spoke in ordinary courtesy and compliment of any other nation. We thought so much about ourselves and so little of anybody else that provincialism was fast becoming the crowning American virtue. If there are difficulties in the policy of expansion there are dangers in the policy of isolation and contraction. For ten years one of the questions discussed in magazines and newspapers has been the cause of the apparent total disappearance of orators and the decay of oratory in this country. It has been the conclusion of these discussions as a rule that the trouble is an absence of public issues appealing to men's imaginations and patriotic impulses. We began this period of American history with the South and North at loggerheads, and ended with men in the West defining the East as 'the enemy's country.' . . . It will be a relief to the country to have some larger things to think about, and it will unite the country, as it has already done, to face the responsibility of sharing with



GENERAL CALIXTO GARCIA,
Commanding Cuban Insurgent Forces at Santiago.

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MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM R. SHAFTER,
Commander of United States Army at Santiago.

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the other civilized nations of the world in working out the larger problems in which as a dominant commercial country the United States is keenly interested."

The Denver *Republican* (Sil. Rep.) believes that imperialism is a cunning goldbug scheme. It says:

"The waves of imperialism which are sweeping over this country with apparently increasing force were cunningly set in motion by goldbug organs of the East for the purpose of engulfing bimetalism and preventing in 1900 a repetition of the grand conflict of 1896. If any one doubts that this is so, let him look back a few weeks and see what newspapers of the East began this agitation. With the exception of a few, the editors of which were intoxicated with the fumes of conquest, these papers were, in the last campaign, the most rabid gold-standard organs. It is further remarkable that this imperialistic policy was advocated simultaneously in many sections of the East. . . . . .

"The fact that many hitherto consistent advocates of free silver in the West have already started to wander after the strange god of imperialism shows that the goldites have been extra cunning in their schemings. They know that, if they can sufficiently arouse the passions of the unstudious voters of the country, it will be exceedingly difficult to turn them back again to the great issue of bimetalism. Thus the gold men figure that the single-gold standard will be fixed upon this nation for years to come. They care nothing for national honor, for the solemn declarations made before the war began that the contest was made for humanity's sake alone. They want only to perpetuate their financial system, and to do this they will advocate the most dangerous, most unprincipled schemes of aggrandizement."

The Denver *News* (Pop.) takes an entirely different view of the situation:

"The American people are overwhelmingly in favor of holding every foot of ground over which the flag is raised. The instinct is rooted in them, and it is a sound and good instinct. Shall we allow those who are seeking to enforce policies which we believe to be dangerous to make an ally of this determination and this instinct? Are we voluntarily to grant them an advantage to which they have no title and which might insure to them control of the Government for many years to come? It would be a cruel, a well-nigh fatal blow to bimetalism if those who advocate bimetalism were placed in the false position of opposing a policy which rightly belongs to them, rather than to their opponents; which has become verily a part of our national aspiration; which will command the support of a great majority of American voters, and which will lead to new commercial achievements, new victories for progress and civilization, and added glory for the flag?"

The Salt Lake *Tribune* (Ind.) says: "The [Hawaiian] islands are not fit for statehood. But suppose they were annexed and five years hence there should be a population of half a million bright men there, what then?" The Deseret *News* (Ind.) also favors Hawaiian annexation, but the Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.) indorses Mr. Bryan's position.

Among the Republican daily newspapers in California, *The Chronicle* asks:

"What are the real drawbacks to Philippine annexation? They are not naval; they surely are not commercial; they can not be racial if we withhold statehood from the group and citizenship from men of Asiatic origin; they are not of religion, civilization, or progress. Has Mr. Cleveland no other argument for letting them go back to Spain or into the chaos of native rule or to the hands of some naval or commercial rival than that the founders of this republic, with an empire at their feet waiting to be occupied, did not feel the need as we do of annexing distant islands? It seems that he has not. And that is why, along with his obligation to treat in his own circle of consistency, his advice upon this great problem of future growth and influence is so vague and valueless."

The San Francisco *Call* thinks that the issue is "not to be settled lightly, and it is even possible that the settlement may not be left to our untrammeled will. It not infrequently happens that even the greatest and strongest nations are sometimes compelled by circumstances to go forward when they would prefer to stand still."

The Los Angeles *Times* says:

"We shall probably retain control of the Philippines, and very likely of Porto Rico. But it is not probable that the islands will be annexed to the United States in the sense of making them American territory in the full signification of the words. They will be given the best and freest form of government possible, which will afford to their people an opportunity for advancement in civilization and intelligence. We shall exact from the islands, perhaps, a sufficient annual revenue to reimburse us for the expense of furnishing them with the naval and military protection necessary to secure them against dangers from without and within. And our people will naturally enjoy advantages of reciprocal trade not fully enjoyed by other nations. If this be 'a scheme for the colonization of the Orient,' Mr. Bryan and his fellows may make the most of it."

The San Francisco *Argonaut*, which has been heretofore an opponent of Hawaiian reciprocity and annexation, now thinks that the United States "must lay aside its Monroe doctrine":

"Under the rule that the greater includes the less, its Manila doctrine will swallow up its Monroe doctrine. Under its new policy the United States has determined to extend its territories. A power that is engaged in conquering territories both in the Eastern and Western hemispheres can scarcely say with consistency that its interests are confined to the Western hemisphere. As to the fear that European powers might seize tempting morsels in the Western hemisphere, the logical answer to that is that, if the morsels are desirable, the United States had better seize them first.

"The Monroe doctrine hitherto has been largely academic. It has meant nothing, because it was not backed up with guns. 'Moral force' is all very well, but it does not check hostile fleets or invading armies. For that, something more than moral force is needed. Ships and guns and men behind the guns are what we need for the backing up of any kind of international doctrine involving power.

"So the Springfield *Republican* believes 'that it is absurd to hold Manila,' does it? Well, it was absurd for Admiral Dewey to take it; it was absurd for him to sail into a harbor sown with torpedoes and submarine mines; it was absurd for him to attack the Spanish fleet under Cavite's guns; it was absurd for him to silence the shore batteries and sink the Spanish ships; it was absurd for him to accomplish all this without the loss of a ship or a man, but he did it. It may be absurd for him to hoist the Stars and Stripes over the parti-colored peoples of the Philippines, but he will do it; and, absurd as it may seem to the Springfield *Republican*, it will stay there."

The Press of the South.

Turning to the Southern States, one finds the New Orleans *Picayune* (Nat. Dem.) admitting that forcible interference between Spain and Cuba has constituted the first step outside the Monroe doctrine. It says:

"If the United States are going to commit themselves to a policy of aggression upon the European nations that have colonial possessions in the American hemisphere, then they must get ready for titanic wars. Probably, if the present aggression upon Spain should prove easily successful, it may encourage to other attacks. But the end of this essay has not yet been realized. There are European powers that have large and direct financial interests in Spain, secured, as it were, by mortgages on Cuba, Porto Rico, the Canary and Manila Islands. When we go to take them, notices of such claims may be served upon us.

"These are possibilities which the war-at-any-cost statesmen at Washington are beginning to fear. They have committed the republic to a policy new and strange to it, and they are filled with anxiety and foreboding at what that is dark and sinister may be the outcome."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Bryan Dem.) protests against the admission of the Antilles and the Philippines within the lines of our tariff, on grounds of self-defense for Louisiana

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and other States. The *Times-Union*, Jacksonville, Fla., however, argues for expansion:

"We have already built up an empire by successive 'acquisitions'; we have already exacted 'territories' as the penalty of successful war; we have already 'forced unwilling peoples' under our Government, and the process begun in the infancy of the nation was sealed at Appomattox and is now indorsed by every man among seventy millions.

"It is not the manner of the acquisition, then, that makes it 'monstrous and dangerous' for us to hold Porto Rico or the Philippines. No principle is violated, but 'distance' is the bar! But steam and electricity have so shortened distance that the remotest isles of the Pacific are not really so far from Philadelphia as California and Alaska once were, and Porto Rico is as near as once was Charleston. What hidden danger lies in this bugbear of distance? . . . . . .

"Hamilton said this country could not survive a contest between the States. Jefferson was denounced as an imperialist for annexing the Mississippi Valley. Even Washington believed that the effort to free the slave would destroy the nation. We have survived these dangers; let us face those of the future with stout hearts and faith in Providence."

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* (Rep.) suggests that "if there are any statesmen at Washington who do not feel equal to the task of governing a progressive nation, let them step down and out." The Louisville *Times* (Dem.) says we do not want to govern the Philippines, and suggests that apart from a coaling-station we give the rest to the Netherlanders who already count the greatest number of Malay subjects and rule Java well. *The Courier-Journal* (Dem.) thinks that at present it is hardly possible to make a party issue out of "imperialism."

The Charleston *News and Courier* indorses Mr. Cleveland's utterances, emphasizing the enormous material cost of putting the country on a war-footing to cope with "a first-class power," and averring that the cost of the proposed jingo policy in a moral sense would be disastrous to our national life and destiny.

The Atlanta *Constitution* (Bryan Dem.) does not commit itself. It says:

"So far as the history of the Democratic Party is concerned, its history has been one of territorial acquisition by conquest or purchase. As for the Republicans, it should be as easy for them to cry out against the retention of the Aleutian Islands in the Pacific.

"In brief, it is too soon for the parties to take sides on this question. It is too soon for Democrats to begin to wrangle among themselves over it. The real question will arise after the war is over, and the people will answer it as they have answered others of more importance."

Both the Richmond *Times*, which opposed Mr. Bryan in 1896, and *The Dispatch* which supported him, oppose annexation. The former hopes for a Democratic combination "to avert from this country the unknown and incalculable evils which will come from conquest—annexation, militarism, imperialism, and Cæsarism." The latter insists that—

"it is not true that the acquisition of Hawaii and the permanent retention of the Philippines would be in harmony with the policy of the Democratic Party and Mr. Jefferson's ideas. All the territory annexed while the Democrats were in power was contiguous, and Mr. Jefferson laid it down as a cardinal principle that he would never annex territory that required a navy to defend it. Moreover, Mr. Jefferson abhorred the idea of large standing armies, and we know that the annexation of Hawaii and the permanent occupation of the Philippines would demand a tremendous increase in our standing army."

In the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) the proprietor, Felix Agnus, prints a signed editorial concluding with these words:

"In letters which I receive and in conversations I hear much is said about this nation not being able to digest the mixed races of the new countries. These objectors say, with great plausibility, that we have enough racial complications now; but to these criticisms there is one broad, sweeping, irrefutable answer—it is the same old law of the survival of the fittest. The weak must bend to the strong, and to-day the American race, with all its blendings of nationalities, is the sturdiest, the finest, the noblest on earth, and its very nature demands growth instead of stagnation, expansion instead of contraction, a full opportunity to do and to dare. Take the typical American from his work and from all aggressive effort, and you had just as well bury him. It is the same way with Uncle Sam. He wants the markets of the world, and he must have ports, coal supplies, and customers. And more than that, he is not the kind of man to meekly give up for small considerations the big things which he has gained. I believe heartily in extending our power and in annexing all the good islands that we can honestly obtain."

The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) observes that—

"whatever the Government may finally do, it is evident that the victory at Manila has aroused the spirit of the people in an unexampled way. There must be no giving up of the Philippine Islands without adequate reasons. Cuba and Porto Rico, wrested from Spanish tyranny at the cost of blood and treasure, must not be easily parted with. The American people are in that mood which makes them feel that there should be substantial results from the present war. They feel the influence of national glory. They are full-ripe for the beginning of a new career by their mighty republic."

The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) believes that delay in committing ourselves is a duty. The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) finds a striking coincidence in the fact that "Samuel J. Tilden, Grover Cleveland, and William Jennings Bryan, the three most notable leaders of the Democracy since the Civil War, are all on record against such enterprises as the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines." *The Sun* adds:

"Representatives of sound-money Democracy and representatives of the Silver Democracy find a basis for united action in saying no to the new departure in American policy. To be able to say no to the tempter at the right time is the highest wisdom, and it seems doubtful whether the Republican Party possesses such wisdom."

In the Eastern States.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) cautions the annexationists concerning the tariff:

"There is absolute freedom of trade between all portions of the American republic as it exists to-day. If the various insular countries which are embraced in the broad scheme of annexation are forced to trade with the United States by tariffs which apply only to other countries we shall revive in these communities the same causes of discontent which have made the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico restive under Spain's exclusive trade policy. But to give to these islands the freedom which Great Britain gives to her colonies in the regulation of trade would not fit into the American commercial system. The installation of an American colonial system upon the successful English model is full of baffling difficulties of detail. On every ground it would be prudent to adopt Mr. Bryce's sage, safe, and judicious counsel, and maintain our position of 'wise and pacific detachment' from foreign embroilments which has made for peace and prosperity in our past."

The Press (Rep.) avers that we have a moral duty in the Philippines:

"The nation will not now [avoid moral responsibilities], and it will neither be deceived nor deterred as to its moral duty to those made its wards without its desire by vague declamations about schemes of foreign conquest,' particularly when they are addressed to a nation which has annexed more square miles, not all contiguous, in ninety-five years, from 1803 to 1898, than any civilized government—except England and Russia."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) says we shall hold what we win, and *The North American* (Rep.) does not fear militarism if we extend our possessions. *The Record* (Ind.) opposes a Republican policy of maintaining "tariff spoliation in all its rigor at

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home and to seize by fraudulent annexation, war, and conquest whatever can be reached abroad. This," it says, "is the Carthaginian policy as distinguished from the Democratic policy. It is for the American people to decide upon the wisdom and morality of this violent departure from the most honored principles and traditions of their Government."

Among New York papers *The Sun* (Rep.) was one of the first to advocate "the new national policy," a larger army, a greater navy, and colonial expansion. *The Tribune* (Rep.), while more guarded in expression, declares that "the fetish of isolation must be cast down." "The United States can no longer be a political hermit. It must take its place as one in the great brotherhood of civilized states. . . . The standard of humanity and world-wide human sympathy must be upraised." *The Press* (Rep.) declares that "we are the Red Cross of the earth," with corresponding duties. *The Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) notes that—

"every vital change in our national life has grown out of the necessity of adjusting institutions to new conditions created by some vast accession of territory. We have met these crises in the past with a singular fertility of resource and flexibility of adaptation which ought to inspire confidence instead of distrust in our power to meet new conditions now. We have met the peculiar conditions of our national existence by evolving a federal republic of a type unknown before on earth, so nicely does it combine central vigor with local freedom. Why should not we, on the spur of necessity, evolve a new type of colonial empire, uniting the opposite features of metropolitan dominion and local autonomy in even higher degree than the British?"

The World (Ind. Dem.) believes in coaling-stations in Hawaii and the Philippines, but is glad to see Cleveland and Bryan both opposed to the unnatural and dangerous scheme of setting up "satrapies for the sons of somebodies in the far Pacific and in Oceanica," and converting "a war for freeing Cuba into a war of conquest for the benefit of spoilsmen and adventurers." *The Evening Post* (Ind.) accuses the Republican leaders of planning "to drag all our fine humanitarian motives in the dirt, and hold us up to the world as a nation devoured by unscrupulous greed and unblushingly avowing our hypocrisy." *The Times* (Ind.) and *The Herald* (Ind.) have latterly joined the papers which consider retention of the Philippines inevitable.

The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) opposes the new departure, saying:

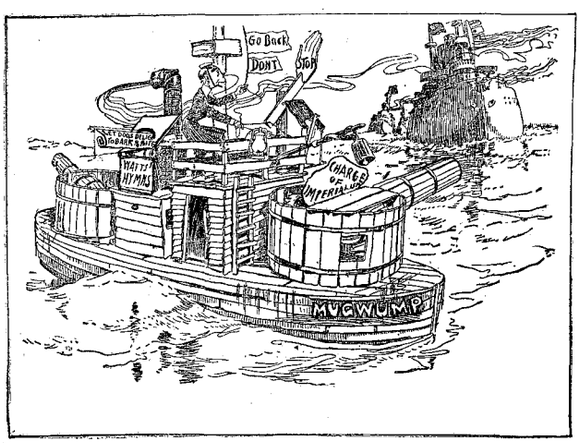
"The considerations that enter into the movement to annex Hawaii as the first step in a scheme of vast colonial expansion do not include a wise patriotism. They are mistaken commercialism, false pride in the prospect of territorial enlargement, and the ambition of professional and practical politicians for more fat places to occupy and larger opportunities for plunder. Some of these considerations are more unwise than dishonest, but all of them are dangerous in their promptings and are the false lights that are luring us into an experience with troubles that we have never yet dreamed of."

The Boston *Herald* (Ind. Dem.) declares that success in previous annexations of contiguous territory is a false premise on which to advocate the acquisition of islands thousands of miles off in the Pacific Ocean where alien races predominate. The Boston *Post* (Dem.) says that "the reading of all history shows there is no more seductive popular policy than that of territorial extension." The Boston *Journal* is an enthusiastic annexationist. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind. Dem.) points out that circumstances have given the Democrats their opportunity to make issue on a great divisive question:

"It is obvious that if the people this year are to be interested in the issues the Democrats make paramount, those issues must directly concern the great question of the results of the present war. Let the silver issue be temporarily set aside; it will force itself to the front again if future events shall justify it. On the other hand, if the silver cause is lost, no better opportunity than the present for shelving it can arise. It can be subordinated under the present extraordinary conditions, as at no other time without greatly humiliating its sincere supporters. And the substitute is at hand. It is imperialism. . . . . .

"The question of imperialism is as great and as far-reaching as any with which America has been confronted. It is impossible that the people should be any more unanimous concerning it than concerning the tariff or silver. It is a question upon which the people must sharply divide, especially because the imperialism of to-day reaches far across the Pacific to control the destinies of millions of tropical pagans and contemplates the creation of new systems of government for subject populations unheard of hitherto in the Government of this republic. Imperialism contemplates a revolution. An opposition, powerful, aggressive, and devoted to the American ideal, is demanded by the exigency of the hour. It has an immense opportunity for public service in checking the excesses of jingoism and in preserving the edifice which the fathers of Democracy have builded.

"There are other reasons why the Democratic Party should take up this work which the Democratic leaders are too shrewd as politicians to ignore. Imperialism of the Philippine sort means a great increase in the standing army and in the plunging of America into the slough of foreign politics and of militarism. Now militarism must inevitably be hateful to the workingmen of America, both because of its immense burden in taxes upon the common people, and because it will greatly augment the coercive power of capitalism, plutocracy, and aristocracy. In every country in the world the political party that contains the larger number of workingmen is the more active foe of militarism and imperialism because its energies are devoted particularly to domestic reforms and improving the conditions of human life in the home circle. For this work in America the Democratic Party is especially fitted by its present composition."



WE HAD NOTICED IT OURSELVES.

"Spain has a sham fleet afloat."—*News Item.*
—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

GOOD-morning! Have you got your bond?—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

MANIFEST destiny, like charity, covers a multitude of sins.—*The Herald, Salt Lake City.*

ROCKING the throne of Spain will not keep the baby king quiet.—*The Picayune, New Orleans.*

PHOTOGRAPHER (to Captain in his new uniform)—"Look fierce, please."—*The Enquirer, Cincinnati.*

ITHACA, sonny, is located somewhere in rural New York, and is the seat of a large and flourishing university.—*The Herald, Boston.*

NO doubt the Kaiser has his eye on the Philippines, but in that respect the Philippines do not differ from the remainder of the earth's surface.—*The News, Detroit.*

THE events of the last few weeks at Washington warrant us in classing the Honorable Thomas B. Reed among the big guns of the disappearing type.—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

HIS FIRST DUTY.—"What are the duties of a regimental chaplain?"
"To avoid swearing at the rations, and thus set a good example for the other fellows."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

IT will require much legal ingenuity to make any tax on inheritances cover the political pull which a number of young army officers have acquired from distinguished ancestors.—*The Star, Washington.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

TOLSTOI'S COMING LITERARY JUBILEE.

NEXT August Count Leo Tolstoï will complete his seventieth year and the fiftieth year of his literary activity. It is proposed to mark the occasion by a general celebration, which is to take various forms. Russian writers hope that Europe will not allow the event to pass without suitable manifestations, such as the production of the better known of his dramas at the theaters and the publication of critical estimates of his work and example.

In Russia the celebrations will be on an extensive and appropriate scale. A new volume is to be published, entitled "How Count Tolstoï Lives and Works," which will contain full and accurate information concerning the many-sided existence of the reformer, artist, and philosopher. There is talk of establishing schools for peasants, endowing popular libraries, and otherwise applying the ideas so dear to the count.

In the St. Petersburg *Novosti* a prominent critic, H. Rok, writes at length about the jubilee and its great significance to Russia and to letters in general. We translate from his article as follows:

"Russian writers seldom reach an advanced age. In the fate of the majority of them, it has often been remarked, there is something fatal, something which undermines and exhausts their strength and creative faculties. Tolstoï represents a marvelous exception in this respect; a mighty colossus of Russian literature and thought, strong in mind and body, he stands a wonder to the whole world, preserving at seventy the power to create and to think comprehensively on world-wide problems.

"Who will deny that all Russia may be justly proud of this great man? Leave on one side all that you may call his errors and deficiencies, and there still remains in the mind the image of the creator of such an epic as 'War and Peace' and the author of grand ideas and doctrines. Tolstoï has become more than a writer; he is a symbol. . . . . .

"He is seventy years old, yet observe with what energetic and rich and manifold activity he fills his daily life! All day, and far into the night, he works—his mind works, while his heart suffers and calls for service and goodness. He has just completed his philosophical treatise on 'What Is Art?' and he has already, we are informed, had time to write another work of art, a novel which will appear next fall. If you have read the essay on art, you will not wonder at Tolstoï's return to his original and early mission as a literary artist. Whether he is mistaken or not in his formulæ, definitions, tests, and judgments, is one question; but the important fact is that he has arrived at the conclusion that of all his novels and dramas and stories only two very short tales deserve to be classed under the head of 'good art,' all the rest being discredited and rejected by himself with the implacability of a suicide. Think what Tolstoï must have felt after such an operation! He must certainly be conscious of a great reserve of creative power, while realizing that he has done very little and wasted his gifts on tasks unworthy of him. This is tragedy. Hence with feverish haste and energy he undertakes a new work of art in order to fill in part at least the hiatus in his literary career."

This, however, is but one side of the count's life. The writer turns to another when he says:

"The life of our great writer also presents itself as an eloquent object-lesson in this period of loss of ideals, instability of thought, and decline of faith. Think what you will of Tolstoï's doctrines, you can not refuse to recognize that his life and work, especially in the last decades, fulfilled the injunctions of pure Christianity and set an example to the whole educated community. Our nation, which has sustained a millennium of a peculiar historical evolution, still preserves the first images of the gifted patriarchs in whom its mission was personified. The so-called intelligent elements have long since ceased to embody the traits of the people; they have become Europeanized and have shed the distinctive national characteristics. But Tolstoï, tho the most intelligent of our intelligent classes, has by some inconceivable mystery succeeded in preserving in his own personality the original Russian characteristics in their pristine purity. Not only in the spirit of his writings, but by his very nature, mode of life, and moral aims and endeavors, Tolstoï is the true son of the Russian people. That is why he understands them so well, that is why the people are so near to him."

Tho much has been written about Tolstoï, very little is known about him, according to the writer. He is a colossal sphinx, and all manner of contradictory impressions have been given currency regarding him. His real personality is a mystery to all, even to Russians, and the forthcoming book is to attempt to present a lifelike moral portrait of him, to depict the struggle toward spiritual purity and nobility of life amid conditions, external and internal, highly unfavorable to the chosen course.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HAVE WE A DISTINCTIVE AMERICAN LITERATURE?

THIS subject is handled in a most interesting way by a notable French critic, M. T. de Wyzewa, in the course of a review of Prof. Brander Matthews's new book, "Introduction to the Study of American Literature." This review appears in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (June 15), and the writer takes as a text

BRANDER MATTHEWS.

some remarks recently made on our war with Spain by that other French critic, late our guest, M. Brunetière. The following paragraph is Brunetière's:

"There was more than one cause for the conflict that has just broken out between Spain and the United States. There was a moral cause, which we have no right to question, when we remember that less than forty years ago the United States hazarded their existence for a question of humanity. The present war is the result, moreover, of political and economic causes. There may have been still others that are unacknowledged; but do not let us deceive ourselves, these are the most profound and the most active. These seventy millions of human beings aspire to be *a people*; those hosts of emigrants, the uprooted ones, wish to become *a nation*. Even the territories, which have not yet been

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acknowledged, are in travail, if I may dare use such an expression, with the birth of a country."

Since political questions are altogether foreign to M. de Wyzewa, he can not judge, he declares, whether M. Brunetière's explanation of the war is the correct one; but he himself has been frequently struck by the transition that is going on in American literature, and regards it as an exceedingly significant fact. Only a short time ago the literature of the United States was merely a continuation, a transatlantic prolongation, so to speak, of English literature, and there is no question that at present it is seeking to become national. This is proved conclusively not merely by the newspapers and reviews of the country, but by the novels, poems, histories, and philosophies that are now being produced. Old and young, small and great, serious and frivolous, American writers have to-day this common trait, in default of others, that they do not relish being taken for English writers, and that on all occasions, in every tone, under all pretexts, they proclaim their *Americanism*. Their allusions, their examples, their comparisons, are drawn with jealous care from their own country. Emerson and Longfellow are the authors from whom they quote; their War of Independence and War of Secession provide them with the names of their great heroes and famous deeds of arms; and if they are called upon to describe a landscape, they adorn it with the flowers, the trees, and the birds of their own land. They have not yet succeeded in breaking all the ties that bind them to English literature; but at this they are aiming, and with a purpose that is becoming continually stronger and more conscious. M. de Wyzewa continues:

"There is no reason to doubt, since this desire has become so widespread, that it will finally be fulfilled. A few men of genius, of whom numbers have already been produced at a time when this necessity was not so clearly apprehended, is all that will be requisite to solve the problem. Meanwhile, whatever may be the result of this effort at *nationalization*, the effort itself constitutes a phenomenon sufficiently curious to make it worth while that it should be noted. A branch of English literature is tending, by all means, to detach itself from its trunk, to live its own life, and thus contribute to the foundation of a country. What spectacle can be more instructive, whether for the philosopher or for the critic. What spectacle can one find that proves better the reality, the force, the vital importance, of this idea of *country*, which, in Europe, the dilettantism of some and the sophistry of others are laboring in concert to deprive of substance and reality."

This tendency, according to M. de Wyzewa, has nowhere been manifested more clearly than in the work under his consideration, "Introduction to the Study of American Literature." Altho little more than a manual written principally for schools, the few lines devoted to each writer are consecrated to proving, in twenty different ways, that the great writers of the United States have been *Americans*, that their originality was due to the originality of their race, and that their greatness was the direct result of the national sentiments that they have expressed in their works. Mr. Matthews even goes so far as to assert that, from the time of Franklin to our own day, the literature of the United States has developed freely, spontaneously, without submitting to any other influences than that of its own genius. We quote again:

"No one could be better fitted to sustain such a thesis than the professor of Columbia College [Brander Matthews]. For he is not merely a typical American, but a typical New Yorker, just as certain of our authors were above all Parisians at the time when Paris still had a distinctive life and character. None of his *confrères* understand so well the aspect, the manners, the landscapes, the sentiments, and the language of New York. His tales, histories, romances, are all alike stamped with the seal of his country, and it is easy to understand that he would instinctively appreciate most highly in the works of his compatriots the local and national traits corresponding to his own fashion of thinking and feeling."

To render his meaning still more explicit, M. de Wyzewa compares Professor Matthews's little book with the English "History of American Literature" by John Nichol. The latter, he says, is a monument of science, of conscience, and of literary probity; and Mr. Matthews himself does not appreciate the genius of American authors any more highly than does Mr. Nichol. But there is this marked difference between them, that the Englishman never for a moment considers the great writers of the United States, Hawthorne, Poe, Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Mrs. Beecher Stowe, etc., as the representatives of a separate nation. He does not fail to recognize the effect upon them of their new environment, but this, from his point of view, is an obstacle, a hindrance, to the free development of English literary genius in the New World. He admires all the more the great *English writers born in America*, but as Englishmen, not as Americans. Hence his book is merely a chapter added to English history. He does not regard America, from the literary standpoint, as any more separated from England than are Scotland and Ireland; even less so indeed, since it is acknowledged that these countries have given a distinctive quality to their great writers, Scott, Burns, and Tom Moore.

Mr. Brander Matthews holds the opposite opinion and sustains it vigorously. He makes two confessions of faith, his critic writes, in his preface and at the end of the book. In this preface we read:

"Literature is a reflection, an expression of life; and as the life of the United States differs more and more from that of England, the literature of the United States can not fail to differ more and more from English literature. We believe that there really is something that constitutes Americanism, and that we have had men in our country who could not have belonged to any other country, England above all. Washington and Franklin, notwithstanding their differences of nature, were both typical Americans, and so were Emerson and Lincoln, Farragut and Lowell. This Americanism has stamped with its seal our national authors."

In the conclusion the same idea is expressed in a different form:

"Our writers have henceforth lost their colonial attitude, they have ceased to seek light outside of their own country. They know that American literature must develop in its own way, and in conformity with its own genius. . . . The United States contains more men than England, and they are their equals in strength, in courage, in everything; we have then every reason to believe that in the future Americans, and not Englishmen, will take the lead among English-speaking nations."

The French critic has nothing but praise for Mr. Matthews's tales and romances, and gives him a high position as a critic. He complains, however, that, altho Mr. Matthews has written a book to prove the Americanism of the literature of the United States, he does not make it at all clear what Americanism is. Apparently he himself feels that he has been lacking in this respect, since he admits that "despite the great difference between the English and Americans, it is not an easy thing to determine just what the difference consists in."

"Even this avowal," M. de Wyzewa remarks in conclusion, "tends to verify the fact set forth by M. Brunetière, that the 'composite agglomeration of the inhabitants of the United States is, to-day, travailing with the birth of a country.'"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES.

SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES, the famous English painter whose death has been recently announced, seems to have been not without honor save among artists of his own rank, the members of the academi s. Many of his pictures have become famous, yet the notices of his death tell us that his connection with the Society of Painters in Water-Colors was interrupted from 1870 to 1888 by a dispute, and that the Royal Academy long

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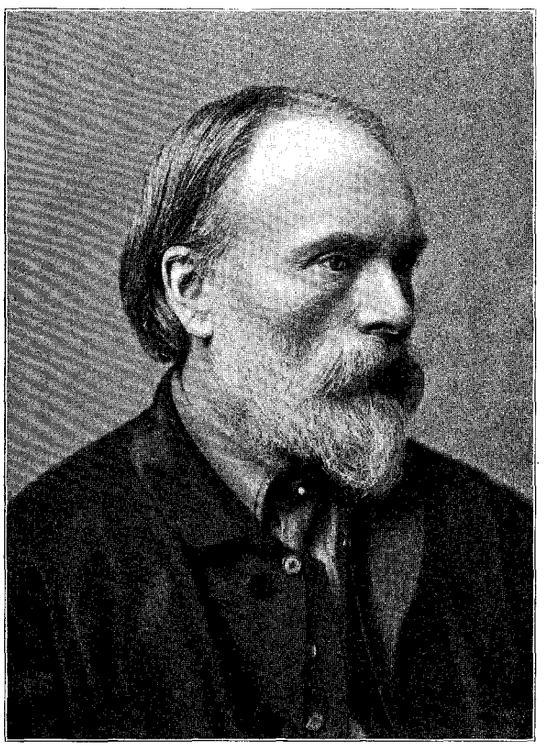
ignored him, and, after tardily making him an associate in 1883, slighted him so that he resigned.

But he was not without honors. It was in 1856 that Burne-Jones adopted art as a profession, and we learn that the next year, when but twenty-four, he designed the stained-glass windows for Bradfield College, and was one of the famous commission, which included Rossetti, William Morris, Arthur Hughes, Spencer Stanhope, Val Prinsep, and T. H. Pollen, to paint the walls of the Debating Hall at the Oxford Union. At twenty-six, on his return from Italy, he executed the designs for a window in Christ Church Cathedral. Oxford gave him the degree of D.C.L., and Exeter College an honorary fellowship, in 1881; he was



SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES.

elected president of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists in 1883, and was made a baronet, at the instance of Mr. Gladstone, in 1894. His exhibitions at the Grosvenor Gallery were very popular, and it is said that his exhibitions at the New Gallery were the chief factors in its fame.

Burne-Jones met William Morris at Exeter College, and they became lifelong friends. Both became acquainted with Rossetti while in Oxford, and were so influenced by his work that they went to London and studied art with him. Mr. Ruskin, we are told, was one of Burne-Jones's earliest and warmest admirers. Some of his pictures are: "The Beguiling of Merlin," "The Mirror of Venus," "The Days of Creation," "Laus Veneris," "The Golden Stairs," "The Chant d'Amour," "The Merciful Knight," "King Cophetua," "The Annunciators," "Merlin and Vivien," "Feat of Peleus," "The Tree of Forgiveness," "Pygmalion and the Image," "The Mill," "The Hours," "The Wheel of Fortune," "The Resurrection," "The Depth of the Sea," "The Garden of Pan," "The Tower of Brass," "The Wine of Circe," "St. Dorothy," "Love Among the Ruins," "Temperantia," "Spes," "Fides," "Caritas," "Dies Domini," "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," "Winter," "Day," and "Night."

The Critic, New York, takes issue with those who decry Burne-Jones's work as decadent:

"With all of his faults as a painter, the work of Burne-Jones may be said to be the most important achievement, on the whole, to be credited to any British artist of our time. The criticism most commonly directed against it is that it is 'decadent,' meaning that it is marked by the weakness, mental and moral, usually associated with that term. But it is only fair to say that this charge is uttered by people of whom it is charitable to say that they are themselves of no force whatever. The greater part of Burne-Jones's work is weak in drawing, and some of it is weak in conception, but not more so than the work of Leighton, Briton Rivière, and other painters who, tho no one has tasked them with being types of the decadence, are really better examples of it. It was his strength and not his weakness that has enabled him to overcome the opposition of British Philistinism, and to attain a fame accorded to few artists of his nationality. No one now seriously denies him rare qualities as a colorist and a decorative and imaginative designer. Salableness is not always a test of merit, but when a work which is not of a popular character attains such a price as that recently paid for his 'Mirror of Venus' ($28,610), it is certain that it is considered by the cultivated few to be of extraordinary merit. . . . . .

"Like Morris, he was much interested in the Gothic revival, and it greatly influenced his design. The narrow, upright spaces of lancet windows and the general Gothic tendency to tallness affected his drawing of the figure, and accounts for much that is usually considered faulty in his work. Like all the most important British artists of our day, he was self-taught, for the reason that there was no one to teach him; but his evenness of execution and certainty of attaining his aim put him technically on a higher level than any of his English contemporaries. Among his best works are 'The Mirror of Venus,' 'Circe,' 'Chant d'Amour,' 'Vivien and Merlin,' and two series of compositions illustrating legend of Perseus and the legend of the Sleeping Beauty, usually known as the 'Briar-Rose Series.' But besides these he painted many mural and other pictures and was a prolific designer for stained-glass, tapestry, and other of the decorative arts. These latter designs were usually carried out by his friend Morris."

CAREER OF THE YOUNGER DUMAS.

SECOND ARTICLE.

IN his second article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Spronck takes up Dumas as dramatic author and moralist. We are told that the first performance of "The Friend of Women" ("L'Ami des Femmes") proved a failure. "For some forty nights it struggled against the astonishment, the silence, the embarrassment, and sometimes the protestations of the public, and was then withdrawn." The author was the first to acknowledge his defeat; and, like Achilles, he retired disdainfully to his tents, vowing that he would never again write for the theater.

This was in 1864, when Dumas himself had just attained his fortieth year. Says his biographer:

"It frequently happens that this period marks an arrest, or some sort of transformation, in the work of writers, especially those who, like Dumas *fils*, belong rather among moralists than artists. It proves a turning-point in their intellectual existence, and is for the brain that 'middle road of life' of which Dante speaks. In retiring from dramatic authorship, as he did for a time, tho his vow was not one of a kind that is usually kept, he was influenced not merely by a momentary feeling of irritation, but far more strongly by a necessity imposed upon him by the logic of his mental evolution. The time had come for the unfolding of his latent thought germs, still obscure, still scarcely visible. He sought—hesitated—and his hesitation lasted for more than six years."

If the mere need of money was, as we have seen, one of the determining causes of Dumas's choice of a vocation, the desire for fame was probably a still stronger one. He says himself: "I was famished for glory, a natural consequence of beholding close at hand the paternal radiations; my father's renown was so great that I believe I should have died of grief if I could not have succeeded in making something of myself in my turn." Like children, like barbarians, and all beings who lack complexity, simple in their organization, he loved at that time all that glitters—above

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all, praise, adulation, notoriety. He was highly exhilarated by the immense success of the "Dame aux Camelias." "I was proud," he writes with picturesque frankness, "of the noisy reputation it brought me, and promenaded my glory in the streets, head in the wind, shaking it like a plume to attract the attention of loungers and women." At forty, he disdains his early triumphs, and wishes to conquer a prestige of better quality. This instinct warned him that the public were weary of the literature of the day, which in fact confined itself to weaving over the same material in slightly different patterns. He felt the need of a reaction, of "doing something else." In a letter to M. Francisque Sarcey, written in 1869, he says explicitly. "I ask myself whether we

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, FILS.

should not consider traditional literature as having said its last word long since, and whether the time has not come to give it a new life and a new force, by putting it at the service of the great questions with which all minds are preoccupied."

As regards the drama, Dumas was favored by circumstances in his contemplated *change of manner:*

"He had been reproached with introducing too many psychological developments into his plays, and admitted that the theater calls for 'facts, action, movement, progress.' He was urged by Emile de Girardin to collaborate with him in remodeling 'A Woman's Anguish' ('Le Supplice d'une Femme'), a play with a risky subject, of whose reception they were both doubtful. He consented, and tried an experiment. A drama, according to the theory here considered, is neither a tableau of manners nor a picture of the passions: but a close, precise, violent argumentation, leading to a fatal conclusion, which the spectators, stupefied and breathless, will have neither the faculty nor the leisure to discuss. 'If we give them time to breathe,' Emile de Girardin remarked, 'the public will be shocked; an interlude of a quarter of an hour, and the piece will be lost.' The experiment succeeded, and Dumas employed precisely the same method in 'Mademoiselle de Bruil' and 'Heloise Paranquet,' with which he was equally fortunate. Still he does not appear to have been satisfied. In 'The Clemenceau Affair' ('L'Affaire Clemenceau') he returned to novel-writing, and finally he began to publish his 'Prefaces,' in which he tried to insert all that he had failed to utter in his earlier plays and dreamed of embodying in those that were yet to be written. Thus gradually he accustomed the public to consider him, not merely as a writer of great talent, but in the more majestic character of a legislator, a judge, a pontiff, and a prophet."

Dumas's belief in his mission was confirmed by the Franco-Prussian war. The catastrophes of that terrible period seemed to justify the aspirations that had long been formulating within him. In his preface to the "Dame aux Camelias," written in 1867, he had announced that "the house was burning"; in the preface to "The Friend of Women," 1869, he spoke incidentally of "an invasion of barbarians, from foreign lands and from the populace." He had declared that the "prophecies were about to be fulfilled, and that God had warned a new Noah; and had good ground therefore for affirming, with the best faith in the world, that he had foreseen the horrors of the siege of Paris and the Commune. He was carried away by the excitement of the time, and, before he had recovered his *sangfroid*, wrote a certain number of volumes, some of which are among the most fantastic to be found in French or any other literature. M. Spronck continues:

"It should be noted that Dumas, during this period of transition, was seized with a passion for scientific studies, above all physiology; he made also a profound study of the Bible, both the New and Old Testament, and embued himself distractedly with their magnificent lyricism. . . . His search of the Scriptures was primarily, no doubt, for arguments in support of his theories; but he was more successful in obtaining novel effects of style that delighted the exuberance of his imagination, and in which he combined, with disconcerting nerve and audacity, the rude slang of the boulevard, and the most sublime apocalyptic metaphors. Whatever may be thought of this composite writing, it was certainly original, and infinitely disturbing; and it reflected perfectly the state of mind of the author, at the moment when, throwing restraint to the winds, he launched himself, with the reckless enthusiasm of a neophyte, in the apostolic career at whose threshold he had for years hesitated."

The "Letters of Junius," published in 1870, when the whole nation was in a fever of anguish and alarm, is the first of what may be called Dumas's *apocalyptic documents*. They consist of a series of curious and positive revelations on the principal personages of the war, M. de Bismarck, the Prince Royal, the Prince Frederic Charles, and others. These illustrious dignitaries are judged with impartiality and warned of the wrath to come. The inspired writer declares that the invasion has given the French people their most powerful ally, the Republic, and predicts that the French Republic, if it maintains itself for ten years, without discord and without excess, will mean a European republic—the whole world republican. He reminds the triumphant adversary that the mission of France is to suppress war, to overthrow absolute governments, to establish liberty, and prepare for the Kingdom of God—that is to say, universal brotherhood. Should this social renovation be delayed, he threatens a coalition of all women, who will refuse to bear children destined to be the prey of death, and, through feeling, through the heart, will accomplish what statesmen and leaders have failed to effect with the weapons of force and intellect. The pamphlet ends as follows:

"These things I see distinctly. And first the Germans, who have entered our land like wolves, will return to their own like hares. And the German edifice will crumble before being finished, like Babel, like all that human pride has attempted against heaven; and Pelion will roll again upon Ossa. And the Prince Fritz and his children will weep tears of blood. And the kings uttering loud cries will fly to the furthest pole. And these things

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will be three quarters accomplished before the end of the century; and the last quarter in the first half of the other."

On this M. Spronck comments as follows:

"It goes without saying that politics of this kind, that of the sentimental vaudeville, expressed in mythological and biblical language, must necessarily defy commentaries. It gives occasion for melancholy reflections on the incredible aptitude of our race to get drunk on rhetoric and to feed upon dreams, not less empty than they are generous, from the moment that these dreams have an appearance of argument, and weave a garb of picturesque and sonorous oratory.

"Notwithstanding his mental excitement, Dumas was too cautious and acute to transfer this kind of eloquence to the stage without a great deal of reserve and many modifications."

All the plays belonging to this period are, nevertheless, more or less affected by his spiritual exaltation. In "The Princess Georges," he shows us a woman who is *Instinct*, engaged in a struggle with a man who is *Passion*, and another woman who is *Love*; a struggle that terminates in the death of still another individual who is "the sheep of the sacrifice of Abraham." All this symbolism, however, is extremely veiled, and the piece is the handiwork of a dramatic master. He continues to use his latest method, maintaining that "the playwright should never forget for a single moment that all the personages, all the scenes, all the words, cooperate in the expression, in the deduction, in the proof of an idea. He should always begin with the *dénouement*, that is to say, when he has the scene, the movement, and the first word; for a *dénouement* is a total, and a proof, a mathematical result, of the circumstances, of the passions, of the characters, presented and developed in the course of the action. The first of qualities, the most indispensable, that which dominates and commands, is logic."

"We are now at a long distance," his biographer remarks, "from those works in Dumas's second manner, to which J. J. Weiss objected that they were merely an arbitrary succession of pictures, and not one of them an organic whole, developed according to its own law."

"The Wedding Party," "The Princess Georges," and some others, show a certain measure of reserve; but in the "Man-Woman" ("L'Homme Femme") and "The Wife of Claude" ("La Femme de Claude"), Dumas throws prudence to the winds, and we see reproduced under the dramatic veil the whole psychology and the whole phraseology of the "Letters of Junius." The rhetoric and mythological vagaries of the latter piece are extraordinary. Here we find an announcement of the Deluge by those within the Ark. Dramatic authors are called upon to render their function religious and to transform the theater into the temple, and the stage into the tribune. There is God the All Powerful, man the mediator, and woman the auxiliary, forming the triangle. Here are Prometheus and the "tamed vulture singing like a nightingale"; Adam and Eve, and the female Cain, and all intervening to prove that a husband, himself pure, has a right to kill his adulterous wife!

"After this," M. Spronck resumes, "the author decidedly sets sail for Patmos; and thence sends a letter to one of his friends, in which he explains his vocation, his acts, his means, and his end." This letter was afterward used as the preface to the drama, and a transcript of one of its visions will give the best idea of this remarkable play, and also of Dumas's prophetic rôle. We quote again from M. Spronck:

"In his quality of *savant*, he bends over Paris, 'the great crucible,' and analyzes scientifically its frightful tragedies and social problems. In his quality of prophet, emerging from its troubled depths, he sees a Beast who has seven heads and ten horns, and on its horns ten diadems, and on its heads hair of the color of the metal and the alcohol from which it was born. This Beast resembles a leopard; its feet are like those of a bear; its mouth is like the mouth of a lion, and it has the strength of a dragon. It is clothed in purple and scarlet, adorned with gold, with precious jewels and pearls, and it holds in its hands, white as milk, a vessel of gold, full of the abominations and the impurities of Babylon, of Sodom, and of Lesbos. From its body exhales an intoxicating vapor, and it attracts and destroys ceaselessly myriads of human atoms, of which nothing remains but a drop of blood, or a tear, soon absorbed by the air.

"This formidable and fantastic monster speaks no word, but one can hear the grinding of its jaws, and the harsh continuous noise of the great wheels in its entrails that twist and melt, without the least effort, the hardest metal. Its seven heads are higher than the highest mountains; its seven mouths, always open and smiling, are red as coals of fire; its fourteen eyes, always fixed, are green like the waters of the ocean. And above the ten diadems, surmounting the ten horns, in the midst of all sorts of blasphemous words, floats this word, larger than all the others: *Prostitution*. This is the Beast who, by gradually undermining morality, virtue, and faith, made possible the German invasion and the insurrection of the Commune. And finally, this is the Beast that Claude, who typifies Man, in the grand sense, and the Conscience, destroys in the last act of the drama. For it is not a woman that Claude kills; in the person of Cesarine, he kills the unclean and horrible Beast, harlot and infanticide, who is corrupting society, dissolving the family, staining love, and dismembering the country.

"All this imposing rhetoric, majestically draping a philosophy often trivial and always incoherent, was declaimed for the first time upon the French stage when the first representation was given of the 'Wife of Claude.' The public unhappily did not appear either to enjoy or comprehend it; they were repelled by its complicated and grandiose symbolism. The author felt that he had gone beyond the limit, and with 'Monsieur Alphonse' he descended from the metaphysical myths where he was in danger of losing himself altogether; but it is certain that he did not make this descent without many regrets, and he preserved henceforward, in his prefaces, in his pamphlets, in his books upon the 'Question of Divorce,' if not the attitude of a prophet, at least the contentious and dogmatic manner of a tribune and a social reformer."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

MR. T. R. LAMONT, who died recently in London, was the original of "The Laird," in Trilby. He and Du Maurier were fellow students in art at the Royal Water-Color Society.

OTHELLO'S record has been dug up in Venice by a scholar named Cesare Augusto Levi. He has discovered and proved by documentary evidence (which the London *Telegraph* accepts):

First—That Othello did not kill his Desdemona.

Second—That her name was not Desdemona, but Palma.

Third—That she was not an abused lamb, but no better than she should be, if one half as good.

THE London *Athenæum*, the most critical journal of England, speaks in high praise of Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) in reviewing his "American Lands and Letters." It says: "The name of the author is not familiar to readers in this country, yet few American writers better deserve fame. His writings have an amount of substance which is lacking in Washington Irving, without being deficient in grace and geniality. Few books of the kind better repay the reader than Mr. Mitchell's 'Wet Days at Edgewood,' published upward of thirty years ago, and dealing with all those country topics of perennial interest which have been treated by so many notable men from Hesiod down to the Ettrick Shepherd. Mr. Mitchell can be classed with Irving, Longfellow, Hawthorne, and Parkman as a writer of pure and exquisite English, while his classical reading, which is never obtruded, gives an extra charm to his allusions."

THE New York *Herald* prints the following autograph letter from the poet laureate, which explains itself:

"A VOICE FROM THE WEST."

To the Editor of The New York Herald:

Sir:—Since the publication in your columns of "A Voice from the West," I have received, and continue to receive, so many and such generous communications from the United States, that I am placed in a position of some embarrassment. I should have liked to return to each of my correspondents a separate reply, but their number makes it impossible. Will you, therefore, be good enough to afford me an opportunity of assuring those to whom I may not have written that I am deeply sensible of their kindness, and that I rejoice to find the sentiment of kindness to which I ventured to give utterance is even more widely entertained and more strongly felt than I had imagined.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED AUSTIN
(Poet Laureate).

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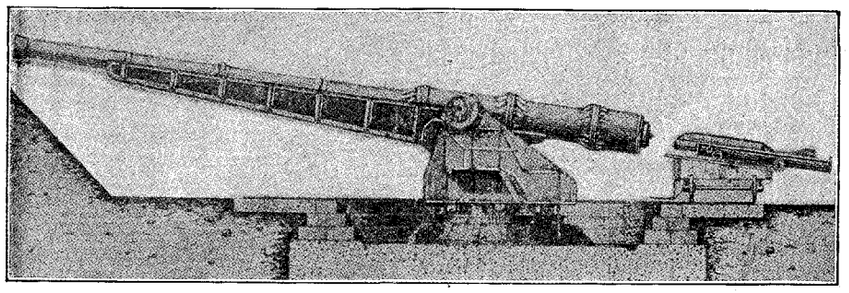
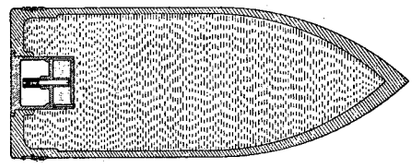
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DYNAMITE GUNS.

ANY device for throwing an aerial torpedo or a shell filled with unusually large quantities of a high explosive will probably always be popularly called a "dynamite gun." That is the name by which we know the pneumatic tubes of the *Vesuvius*, whose successful performances have recently attracted so much attention, altho they use no powder and throw guncotton. Dynamite guns, then, are the subject of Mr. Hudson Maxim's article in *McClure's Magazine* (July), entitled more formally by the author "The Engineering Problem of Aerial Torpedoes." Mr. Maxim is the brother of Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the well-known Maxim gun, and his claims with regard to the possibilities of "dynamite" warfare have been exploited to the full in the sensational journals. His article states his case in temperate language, but his assertion still stands that the system that he advocates will revolutionize warfare. Briefly, he claims that huge dynamite shells can be fired from ordinary cannon if we use a certain form of fuse and a certain make of powder. But we will let him speak for himself. Says Mr. Maxim:



ZALINSKI 15-INCH PNEUMATIC GUN AT SANDY HOOK.



HUDSON-MAXIM 24-INCH AERIAL TORPEDO IN FORM OF COMMON SHELL CARRYING HALF A TON OF PICRIC ACID. TOTAL WEIGHT OF TORPEDO 1,700 LBS. RANGE NEARLY NINE MILES.

"Enough is already undeniably known of the nature and force of high explosives detonated under water, practically to demonstrate that a body of, say, half a ton of dynamite will destroy the strongest war-ship without question, when the mine is so located, within a distance of fifty to seventy-five feet, that the line of least resistance to the escape of the gases of explosion shall lie through the hull of the vessel. The question of the strength of the hull, under these circumstances, even of the stanchest battle-ship, is not an important factor for consideration, because the mass of water lying about the explosive and surrounding it on all sides offers by its inertia much greater resistance to an instantaneous explosion or detonation than the thinner strata of water lying between the explosive and the hull, even together with the resistance offered by the hull.

"We now come to the next question in the problem, of whether high explosives are not too sensitive to enable such large quantities to be projected from ordnance upon or about a war-ship, in the form of aerial torpedoes, and at such range as to render the scheme practicable.

"It is popularly supposed that the most essential requisite to a successful system of throwing aerial torpedoes from ordnance is to get them out of the gun gently—that high explosives of all kinds are very ticklish and have to be handled with the utmost caution.

"Nothing could be farther from the truth than such conclusions, for there are many high explosives as powerful as No. 1 dynamite which may be handled and knocked about without any caution whatever, and which can not be ignited when fire is applied to them, and which may be stirred up with a red-hot poker without danger. Such explosives may be thrown from ordnance at the same velocity with which ordinary shot and shell are now thrown from high-power guns, without the least danger from the shock of acceleration in the gun.

"A compound of picric acid and nitronaphthalin, together with an admixture of nitrate of ammonia, is one such explosive compound. Picric acid pure and simple is as powerful, volume for volume, as No. 1 dynamite, and is wholly insensitive to any shock of acceleration to which it may be subjected in a gun. Wet compressed guncotton may be fired from a gun at service velocities, and even exposed, without any shell or cover whatever, in direct contact with a propelling charge of gunpowder, without any danger of detonation. A portion only of the wet guncotton would be burned under the high heat and pressure of the powder gases. An aerial torpedo filled with wet compressed guncotton would not be detonated by a quick-firing-gun shell filled with gunpowder penetrating it and exploding in the mass of wet guncotton. An essential requisite to a successful system of throwing high explosives from ordnance lies in the propelling means, whereby the projectile may be started in the gun with a certain desired amount of predetermined pressure, and that pressure be maintained behind the projectile in its flight throughout the entire length of the gun.

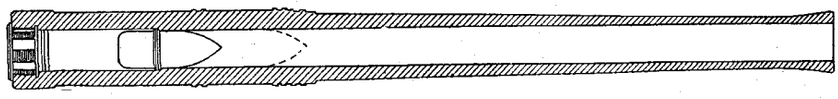
"The Maxim-Schupphaus smokeless torpedo powder constitutes such a means, and by it the maximum range is secured with minimum shock of acceleration upon the projectile."

Of the gun that he proposes to use, Mr. Maxim speaks as follows:

"The torpedo-gun which it is proposed to use differs from ordinary high-power guns only in having thinner walls, and by being made with less taper, in order to withstand a more uniform pressure throughout its length. For example, as compared with the ordinary twelve-inch forty-six-ton cannon, a torpedo-gun of the same weight would have a caliber of twenty-four inches, and would have the same outside dimensions for the rear half of its length, with a slight taper to the muzzle, and may be several feet longer than the twelve-inch gun."

The author goes into particulars in the description of the special form of fuse that he employs, which he considers an essential part of his system, and also describes the form of his projectile. Both are shown in the illustration. Of the results of the proposed system, its inventor speaks as follows, dropping easily into prophecy:

"When the value and efficiency of aerial torpedoes come fully



MAXIM TORPEDO GUN, 24-INCH CALIBER, WEIGHING LESS THAN 50 TONS, WITH AERIAL TORPEDO CARRYING HALF A TON OF PICRIC ACID, AND A TON WHEN EXTENDED TO THE DOTTED LINE.

to be recognized, the present battle-ship will become obsolete like the old wooden-walled men-of-war of a century ago. In fact, a modern battle-ship to-day would be as helpless against aerial torpedoes as would those old wooden hulks against projectiles thrown from our modern high-power guns. . . . . .

"It should be borne in mind that my system of throwing aerial torpedoes is not confined to use upon any particular sort of torpedo-boat or cruiser, neither is the torpedo-gun or the aerial torpedo confined to any particular magnitude, but torpedo-guns

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may be substituted for present ordnance in any position where any other guns of whatever size are now used. Large guns, throwing from half a ton to a ton of high explosive, may be employed in coast fortifications, for the destruction of battle-ships or other attacking craft.

"Upon the battle-ship, if such vessels are to be employed at all, long-range torpedo-guns throwing from half a ton to a ton of high explosive, backed up by quick-firing torpedo-guns of smaller caliber, would be her best armament for the destruction of other vessels and coast fortifications.

"Light, quick-firing torpedo-guns may be used upon torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers in place of the present guns, and the destruction these weapons would be capable of doing admits of no comparison with the present types of quick-firing guns."

Of previous attempts at throwing aerial torpedoes or shells containing charges of high explosive, Mr. Maxim says:

"In recognition of the superiority of the aerial torpedo to other forms of torpedoes and projectiles, many inventors, with greater or less degree of success, have attempted to solve the problem of throwing large masses of high explosives from ordnance with safety. Notable among these have been Captain Zalinski, of the United States army, and his associates, who, by means of compressed air, have succeeded in throwing from fifteen-inch pneumatic guns two hundred to five hundred pounds of nitrogelatin. A battery of these guns has been erected at Sandy Hook and at San Francisco. The accuracy of these guns is something remarkable, but the shortness of their range, being only about a mile and a half for the five-hundred-pound projectile, is too short, and permits of an enemy's battle-ship lying beyond range of the pneumatic tubes and destroying them without in turn being exposed to their fire. Another material disadvantage in the use of the pneumatic gun is the cumbersome plant of engines and air-compressors necessary to operate them.

"The Sims-Dudley powder pneumatic gun is the one which, perhaps, is the best known of those combining the explosive energy of gunpowder with compressed air as a propelling means for throwing high explosives. In this gun, however, the claim is made that the air is compressed with the powder charge, but which in fact amounts to simply an enlargement of powder chamber. This gun consists essentially of three barrels arranged side by side and coupled together, the two outer barrels closed at the ends, but communicating with each other, and one of them communicating with the central barrel. The projectile is placed in the central barrel, and in the first of the outer barrels is put a small charge of gunpowder. This is exploded, forming a mixture of air and products of combustion filling the two outer barrels to a desired pressure. As the two outer barrels find vent to the outer atmosphere only through the central barrel, the projectile is thus expelled."

This gun, we are told, was used with much success in a former Cuban insurrection, but Mr. Maxim believes that the same results may now be attained with an ordinary gun. He concludes thus:

"As it is not the pressure but acceleration due to the pressure which gives shock to the explosive in a projectile, a rifled gun might be used with an ordinary form of shell, in place of the Sims-Dudley torpedo with tail-piece and screw, by simply using a little more pressure, just enough to force the driving-ring through the lands of the gun and to give the shell rotation. Thus, without increasing the shock or altering the velocity, a much truer flight would be secured by much simpler means."

Power Necessary to Move the Earth.—"Statisticians," says *La Nature*, "sometimes have queer ideas. One of them has amused himself by calculating how much energy, water, and coal it would take to move the earth a foot, supposing that it was subjected throughout its mass to a force equivalent to terrestrial gravitation. This is a gratuitous supposition, for in spite of its enormous mass the earth *weighs* nothing, and it is only by piling up hypotheses that we can get an idea of Archimedes's famous lever. Starting with the fact that the earth's mass is about 6,100 million-million-million tons, our statistician calculates that we should require 70,000 million years for a 10,000 horse-power engine to move our globe a foot. The boiler that should feed this engine would vaporize a quantity of water that would cover the whole face of the globe with a layer 300 feet deep. The vaporization of this water would require 4,000 million-million tons of coal. This coal, carried in cars holding ten tons each, and having a total length of 30 feet would require 400 million-million cars, which would reach 80,000,000 times around the earth. This train, moving at the rate of 40 miles an hour would take more than 5,000,000 years to traverse its own length. It would require for storage a shed that would cover a thousand times the area of Europe. If we realize that this fantastically huge amount of energy is as nothing at all compared with what the earth possesses in virtue of its rotation about its axis, its revolution about the sun, and its translation in space with the solar system, of which the earth is but an infinitesimal part, and which itself is but an infinitesimal part of the universe, we may get some idea of the importance of man in the universe and estimate his incommensurable pride at its just value."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN.

SOME interesting facts regarding recently acquired knowledge of the bottom of the sea were given in a lecture on submarine cables delivered in Paris by M. J. Depelley under the auspices of the French Colonial Union. The following extracts are made by *Ciel et Terre*, Paris:

"The knowledge of the depths of the sea is a comparatively new science, the first light on the nature and configuration of the ocean's bottom having been obtained through the progress of submarine telegraphy.

"Before this, navigators confined their efforts to the discovery of the boundaries of the surface, and nothing seemed less important to those who sailed over it than the fact that the abyss beneath was 3,000 to 30,000 feet deep. Little attention was given to the depths of the sea until the day when the first essays toward submarine telegraphy gave the immediate interest of utility to this new study.

"Up to that time, soundings had scarcely been made anywhere except on coasts, in the mouths of rivers, and in harbors, where the depth might be so slight as to threaten the safety of vessels. But when submarine telegraphy came to demand as exact knowledge as possible of the sea-bottom, with all its variations, soundings were extended, and the means of investigating great depths were studied. A large number of deep-sea soundings have now been made by the French, English, and American navies—principally by the English, in view of telegraphic projects. They do not yet enable us to draw a map of the sea-bottom, as we make a chart of an explored region, but they give an idea of the broad lines of configuration of the submarine surface of the earth.

"Thus, the Mediterranean is now quite well known, and we are almost certain that it is nowhere more than 11,000 feet deep. In the Atlantic there have rarely been found depths greater than 20,000 or less than 6,000 feet, except near the coasts.

"One important result of these studies is the indication that the sea-bottom, in deep places, is, except in certain regions, remarkably regular. In the north Atlantic, which has hitherto been best explored, the slopes are so regular and gentle that Huxley asserted that we might travel by carriage from the coast of Ireland to Newfoundland, if the ocean were dried up. From Ireland there is a regular incline out to about 180 miles from the coast, and this could easily be descended. Thence extends, for a distance of 1,200 miles, a central plateau that has few irregularities of surface; the surface of this plateau is 12,000 to 15,000 feet below the sea-level, and altho Mont Blanc could be submerged there, it would be easy enough to travel over this surface, which is more level than any terrestrial plain. At the end of this plateau begins an upward slope 450 miles long, and, except for one point where probably an extra horse would be required, the carriage would easily reach Newfoundland.

"Another interesting fact is that the deep-sea bottom everywhere appears to be in the same condition—a layer of soft slime, smooth to the touch, formed of a mass of microscopic shells. This is found in almost all oceans, even in the Pacific, the only difference being slight variations of color."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE CLIMATE OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

A LONG editorial is devoted by *The Medical Record* (June 18) to the Cuban climate, with some remarks on that of the Philippines. After noting that the greatest extremes of opinion exist on the subject of the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of Cuba in the rainy season, the writer says:

"Pessimists contend that it is in a high degree deadly to the white man, while optimists are as strenuous in asserting that, provided needful precautions are taken, the air is quite salubrious. We have always been of the opinion that the climate of the island, at least on the coast and in the lowlands, during the wet season from May to October, is decidedly unhealthy. Certain it is that its effects on the Spanish soldiery have been most disastrous, altho . . . much of this excessive rate of mortality has been due to the inefficient system of hygiene, to bad diet, unsuitable clothing, and the carelessness universally prevailing among the military authorities with regard to the health of the rank and file of the army. However, there is no evading the fact that the landing of a large body of more or less raw, unacclimatized men in the lowlands of a reputed unhealthy coast at the beginning of the rainy season is an experiment that must from the very nature of things be attended with much risk. Therefore any accurate information on the subject is both apropos and welcome. A pamphlet has recently been issued by the weather bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, prepared from information collected by W. F. R. Phillips, in charge of the section of climatology, and which contains in its pages all that is at present known concerning the climates of Cuba and Manila. . . . . .

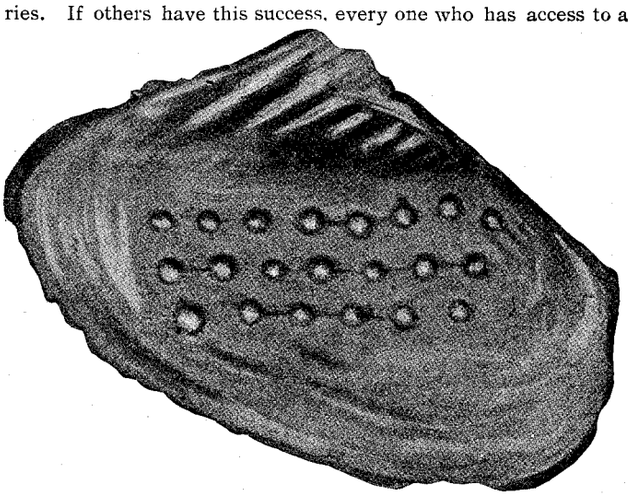
"Mr. Phillips's report is highly interesting, and should serve to remove certain misapprehensions which now exist respecting the temperature and rainfall of Cuba. The belief is widespread that the heat and rainfall are infinitely greater than in any part of this country; whereas in reality, the average summer temperature of Havana is but little higher than that of New Orleans, while its rainfall is actually less. The climate of the low coast lands of Cuba is that of the torrid zone, and in the rainy seasons doubtless exercises a pernicious effect upon the health of unacclimatized white men. The higher interior of the island enjoys a more temperate atmosphere. The average temperature of Manila is 80° F. The months of April, May, and June are the hottest part of the year. May, with an average temperature of 84° F., is the hottest of the three. The highest thermometer reading recorded is 100° F.; this was observed in May. The average relative humidity is 78 per cent. The average absolute humidity is 8.75 grains in a cubic foot. The average rainfall is 75.43 inches, of which 43.69 inches, more than 57 per cent., fall during the month of July."

Interesting Facts about Potatoes.—The following facts about the ordinary potato are credited by *The Pharmaceutical Era* to a paper read by M. Balland, a French chemist, before the Paris Academy of Sciences. It says:

"Aside from the skin, which only represents a small fraction of the total weight, the potato consists of three layers, well distinguishable with the naked eye if a thin slice is held against the light. Still more distinctly these three layers become visible if photographed with the Roentgen rays. The strata are of different thicknesses, which decrease toward the interior. The outermost layer contains comparatively the most starch, but less nitrogenous substances; with the innermost layer the proportion is just the reverse. The middle layer has a mean composition between the two others. The skin layer is the dryest, while the inside marrow contains considerably more water. On an average, a potato contains three quarters of its weight of water, two tenths of starch, and one fiftieth of nitrogenous matters. Balland has discovered the important fact that the food value of the potato is so much greater the more nitrogenous substances it contains, and so much smaller the richer it is in starch. In the best table potatoes the proportion between nitrogenous matters and starch attains three times as high a value as with the food potatoes of the lowest quality. Hence the value of a potato can be ascertained by a chemical analysis; but it so happens that the food value of different varieties of potatoes can be judged according to their behavior when boiled. We all know that some potatoes swell up in hot water, cracking in certain places, and even breaking apart, while others retain their original shape, even when well done. It was supposed, formerly, that the cracking or breaking apart of potatoes was indicative of an especially large percentage of starch, the starch swelling up and breaking the skin. According to the latest investigations, this is erroneous, the percentage of albumen being responsible. If a potato is comparatively rich in this substance, it will keep its shape on boiling; a cracking and falling apart indicates a deficiency of albumen. The potatoes containing most albumen being the most nutritious, everybody can determine the worth of a potato by boiling it. The best varieties are those which do not fall apart, but remain whole, on cooking."

HOW TO GROW PEARLS.

WE are told by Vane Simmonds, in *The Popular Science News* (July), that he has successfully imitated, with American fresh-water mussels, the method of inducing the growth of pearls that has been known and practised in China for centuries. If others have this success, every one who has access to a



ARTIFICIALLY INDUCED PEARLS.

body of fresh water containing shell-fish may now grow his own pearls, altho it is doubtful whether the quality of the product will be such as to bring wealth. Says Mr. Simmons:

"The method of producing figures and symbols from the fresh-water mussel, Dipsas plicatus, of Lake Riwa, Central China, has been in vogue many centuries. Superb examples of Buddha, and flat, pearl-like disks—produced by inserting between the mantle and shell of the mollusk small tinfoil figures of Buddha, or small hemispherical disks which in time become coated by the pearly nacre—are to be seen in collections, such as that of the Field Columbian and other well-known museums.

"Experiments of a like nature, with the 'rough-shelled' Unios, of Cedar River, Iowa, have been practised by the writer the past three years, with fair success.

"An average-sized shell, or shells, from a section of the river's bed known to produce brilliantly lustered shells, were allowed to remain in the sun until the valves part. With a quickly inserted wedge in the opening, the shell is immediately dipped in water to sustain life. The operator then carefully lifts the mantle from the shell, and, with a pair of tweezers, drops in a pellet of wax, glass bead, or other small article, that he is desirous of having coated. Care is taken not to strain the muscles by forcing the wedge, while the clam is resisting the intrusion.

"After the objects are placed in that part of the mussel showing the best color, the mantle is drawn to place, the wedge removed, and the shell allowed to resume its normal condition. With a sufficient number 'fixed' in the above-described manner, they are then placed in a pond or bayou, that will not freeze its depth in winter.

"At the expiration of six months, or one year at most, the unio will have thrown over these irritating foreign substances a nacreous covering that securely fastens them to the shell. Usually

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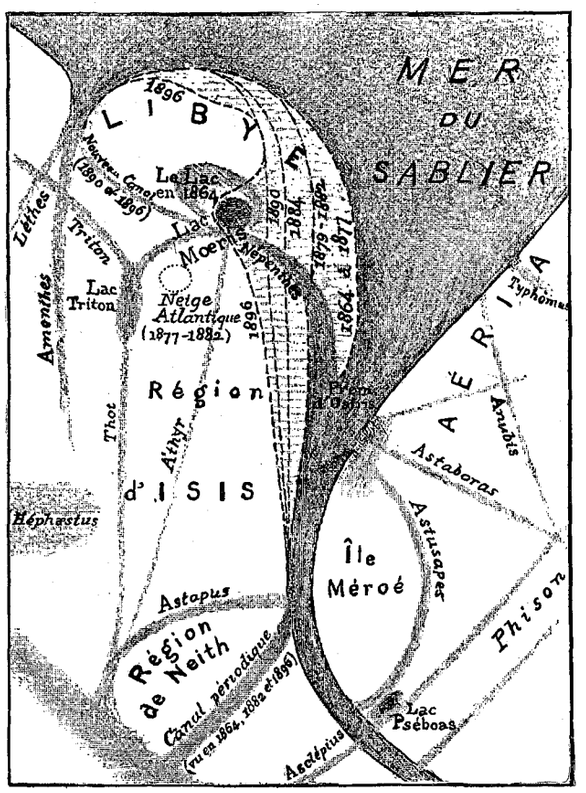
about two thirds of the object thus fastened remains above the shell; tho it is presumed that in time the natural growth of the shell would entirely efface this.

"A clay marble, one-half inch in diameter, was found after six months to be entirely covered; the top half showing some color, while the bottom portion had been 'hilled up' to meet the diameter, thereby solidly embedding the whole. By careful work, it is possible to remove these objects, so as to have considerable pearl-surface, tho their commercial value is small, very small indeed, in comparison to more perfect gems.

"Another method is to drill a hole where the object is to be placed, and then corking or cementing the opening. But the drill point ruptures the mantle, and the pellet drops into the body of the animal, where it becomes lost, or is forced out while the mollusk is feeding."

CHANGES IN THE PLANET MARS.

OF all the remarkable markings on the surface of the planet Mars, the so-called "canals," by reason of their sudden changes, have occupied most attention of late. Yet other changes have been occurring on the planet which merit notice because,



CHANGES ON MARS IN THE REGION OF "LIBYA" AND OF THE "SAND SEA."

altho less sensational, they seem to be more permanent. A series of these is described in *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, April 1) by Herr Karyll, as follows:

"Among the changes on the surface of Mars, whether we refer to the very slow periodic deformations of known points on the planet's surface, or the variations in the so-called canals and seas, which have been the cause in recent times of so many attempts at explanation, there is one appearance that is particularly worthy of note. It is the shifting of the eastern coast of the 'Sea of Sand' on the surface of Mars, which also bears the name of the 'Great Syrtis.' This eastern coast has shifted more and more from year to year as is shown in the diagram, as proved by observations of the greatest reliability made since 1877 by the most eminent astronomers, such as Schiaparelli in Milan, Green in Madeira, Stanley Williams in West Brighton, Lowell in Flagstaff, Antoniadi in Juvisy, Brenner in Lussinpiccolo, Walter Gall in Sydney, Molesworth in Ceylon, and others.

"Between the year 1864 and 1877 this 'sea' was very small, and on its left side appeared something resembling a lake—the Moeris Lake—which was seen to be connected with the first-mentioned body by a dark spur. Toward 1877 the eastern coast of the 'sea' began plainly to advance. Between 1879 and 1882 the coast had traversed half the distance that separated the Sand Sea from the lake. From 1884 to 1890 it neared the lake rapidly. Finally, at the last opposition of the planet, in December, 1896, Moeris appeared to be entirely engulfed in the 'Sand Sea' and was merged in it. The most noteworthy fact, however, is that not the sea alone took up the westward movement, but the lake grew smaller and retreated toward the right. The real distances involved in these movements may be estimated from the fact that the accompanying chart is on the scale of 37 kilometers to the millimeter [37,000,000 to 1, or about 600 miles to the inch]. The movement of the coast from east to west was therefore about 500 miles, while the extent of the change from north to south must have reached the great amount of 1,500 miles, embracing a region twice as large as Germany or France. . . . . .

"Doubtless this proves that the nature of Mars differs in many respects from that of the earth, besides the well-known differences in the length of the day, the change of seasons, and the alterations of climate.

"With the same certainty we may also assume that Mars will give not only our own astronomers, but those of every future generation, plenty of trouble before we completely understand its physical characteristics. The approaching opposition of Mars will give us a new opportunity to observe and measure these changes."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

SPEAKING of Professor Dewar's recent liquefaction of hydrogen, *Science* says: "All known gases have now been condensed to liquids which can be manipulated at their boiling-points under atmospheric pressure in suitably arranged vacuum vessels. With hydrogen as a cooling agent, it will be possible to get within twenty or thirty degrees of absolute zero, and its use will open up an entirely new field of scientific inquiry."

"THERE are 1,459 submarine cables," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, "1,141 of which are laid along coasts and in rivers. The total length of cable is 162,928 miles. Of this mileage corporations own 143,024, and of the companies themselves 76 per cent. are managed in London. France commands 12 cables measuring 2,033 nautical miles in European waters, and 33 cables measuring 26,356 miles in colonial waters. Germany controls 11 cables of 3,040 nautical miles in European waters, and three cables of 470 miles in colonial waters."

SOME new systems of train-lighting have recently been experimented upon between Paris and Corbeil by M. Noblemaire, director of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Company, so we are told by *Le Nord Metallurgique*. "From Paris to Maisons-Alfort," it says, "the train was illuminated by incandescence produced by the vaporization of petroleum and mineral essence; it was shown that the light was ten times as great as that obtained with ordinary systems, using petroleum or oil, and that the beam thrown by the apparatus reached to 900 feet. From Maisons-Alfort to Draveil-Vigneux, experiments were made with compressed gas, a system which gave equally good results; and finally, from Draveil-Vigneux to Corbeil a new kind of acetylene lamp was tried, whose success surpassed all hopes."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE relative merits of the weather predictions issued daily by the United States Weather Bureau for one or two days in advance, and those published by 'farmer's almanacs' a year or more in advance, were lately made the subject of newspaper paragraphs in America, and are commented upon by Prof. Cleveland Abbe in *the Monthly Weather Review*. Of course," says *Nature*, June 2, "no true comparison can be made between the results: for while the predictions made by the Weather Bureau are based upon actual observations at atmospheric conditions, the popular weather prophets depend chiefly upon inspiration and astrological combinations, tho some do go so far as compile from the records of past years a table showing what sort of weather has prevailed most frequently on the respective days of the year, and use this table for predicting the weather of future years. The art of almanac preparation, however, is in the free use of a system of general terms which will apply just as well to a thunder-storm, a hurricane, or an earthquake. The warning 'look out for something very unusual about this time,' is a meteorological prediction of this character."

BAD SMELLS.—"A single sniff of highly concentrated prussic acid will kill a man as quickly as a shot through the heart," says the Boston *Transcript*. "The odor of a bad egg is due to the presence of sulfuretted hydrogen, and the objectionable perfumes of sewers and bone factories are attributable chiefly to the same gas. Chemical laboratories are famous for bad smells. Berzelius, who discovered the element called 'selenium,' once tried the experiment of permitting a bubble of pure hydrogen selenide gas to enter his nostrils. For days afterward he was not able to smell strong ammonia, the olfactory nerves being temporarily paralyzed. Selenium gas has the odor of putrid horseradish. Tellurium is even worse. There is a story of a physician whose patient, a lady, refused to take an absolutely necessary rest because she was so fond of being always on the go in society. He gave her a pill containing a small quantity of tellurium, and her breath was affected by it to such an extent that she was not able to appear in public for a month. She never guessed what the trouble was."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HOW THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THE RIG-VEDA AFFECTED INDIA.

IF we wish to appreciate the effect upon the mind of the orthodox Indian of finding his Sacred Book (kept religiously from the eyes of the common people and much more so from the eyes of the barbarian foreigner; never printed, but handed down by oral tradition alone) suddenly thrust upon the market in Calcutta and Bombay in unlimited quantities, we must try to imagine, says Prof. Max Müller, what the feelings of the Western world would have been to have found the New Testament for the first time published at Benares. The shock to India was great, and the results are likely to be tremendous.

As all the world knows, it was Prof. Max Müller himself who gave a printed edition of the Rig-Veda to the world, and he tells an interesting story about it in *Cosmopolis* (London, June). He says:

"It was certainly a curious and anomalous state of things that in a country where the Veda was recognized as the highest authority in religion, invested with all the authority of a divine revelation to a greater degree even than the New Testament, this Bible of theirs should never have been printed, and should have been accessible to a small class of priests only, who knew it by heart and possessed a few MSS. of it. Still, so it was; nay, so much had the study of the Veda become neglected that when a prize was offered by the late J. Muir to any one who would undertake an edition of it, not a single native scholar was willing or able to undertake the task. When, therefore, Dvârkanâth [Dvârkanâth Tahore, an Indian sojourning at the time in England] saw that I was slowly preparing an edition of the most important Veda, the Rig-Veda, and that I had copied and collated the MSS. which existed in the royal libraries at Paris, at Berlin, and elsewhere, and was going to finish my collection in London, he seems to have informed his son, Debendranâth Tagore, who, full of interest for religion and religious reform, despatched about the same time a number of young native students to Benares, in order to enable them to study the Veda under the guidance of the Pundits of that sacred city. Nothing, however, came of this generous and enlightened effort, and in the mean time my own work advanced more and more, so that the first volume, consisting of about a thousand pages quarto, was published in 1849. . . . . .

"Of course, my edition of the Rig-Veda, the first edition of their Sacred Book, produced a great stir all over India. Attempts were made to taboo it, as having been printed by a Mle*kkha* and with cow's blood; but the book proved itself indispensable, and was soon accepted even by those who at first had placed it under their interdict. The late Dr. Haug informed me that the Brahmans at Poonah, tho unwilling to touch the book, called an assembly in which a man, not a Brahman, read out my edition, and all the Brahmans corrected whatever MSS. they possessed, according to the text as settled by me at Oxford. . . . . .

"People in India, even intelligent people, were evidently very much puzzled, how a Mle*kkha*, as they called all barbarians, or all not twice-born men, could have got hold in the libraries of Germany, France, and England of the *disjecta membra* of their sacred book, how he could have made it out, and actually corrected it. Some even of the old orthodox believers in the Veda were highly pleased when I presented to them their venerable Bible, printed for the first time after a lapse of about 4,000 years. Strange as it may seem to us, such is the power of a long-continued tradition that even the more enlightened among the Hindus, at least at the time of which I am writing, had no kind of doubt as to the divine origin of the Veda. They looked upon it not only as a revelation granted to mankind thousands of years ago, but they believed that it was pre-mundane, that it had existed in the mind of the Supreme Being from all eternity, and had been breathed out before the beginning of the world. They thought of it, not as a book, but as a revelation handed down from teacher to pupil in an uninterrupted succession. There existed manuscripts of it, but the only way recognized in India of learning the Veda, without destroying its sanctity and efficacy, was to learn it by heart from the mouth of a qualified teacher."

The way in which the conservative Indian scholars sought to break the force of the publication after being compelled to accept the genuineness of the text, was illustrated in the case of Râjah Râdhâkânta Deva. He was among the first to recognize Professor Müller's edition of the Rig-Veda, but he made certain reservations:

"The Rig-Veda, he said, tho far the most important, is only one out of four Vedas which, tho all founded on the Rig-Veda, have each certain portions peculiar to themselves. This no one would have denied; but I could tell him that I had actually copied the Ya*g*urveda, and that we possessed an edition of the Sâmaveda by Benfey, and were expecting an edition of the Atharvaveda by Roth. These were editions of the hymns of the four Vedas, but I could assure him that even the Brâhma*n*as, on which he laid great stress as being the highest authorities for sacrificial rules, for traditions, and ancient customs, were no longer hidden from us, but ready to be published by scholars such as Haug, Weber, Aufrecht, and others. But even then he would still make his reservations. He might know one Sâkhâ, or text, he said, of their sacred books; but, in conformity with the highest theological authorities, he maintained that there existed formerly many more of such texts which had become extinct; but which nevertheless would be admitted as the original authorities for any doctrines or customs not sanctioned by the Vedas, such as we possess them. The first part of this argument I readily granted, but I had to demur to the second, because anything, even the most degrading customs, might thus have been invested with a divine sanction.

"And so it was in the case of Sutti, or the burning of widows, a custom which, tho it had long ago been abolished by law, gave rise to a long and animated controversy between the old Râjah, Professor Wilson, and myself."

Speaking further of the effects of the publication, Professor Müller says:

"For years, for centuries, nay for thousands of years, this Veda on which their whole religion was founded had been to them a kind of invisible power, much as the Bible was in the early centuries of the papacy, when the privileged only were supposed to know it and allowed to interpret it. In discussions between Brahmans and Christian missionaries, this Veda had always been the last stronghold of the Brahmans. Whatever was held up to them as a doctrine peculiar to Christianity, was met by them with the reply that it had been taught long ago in the Vedas also. But this Veda itself was never produced when they were asked to point out chapter and verse. Long after the manuscripts of other Sanskrit texts had been communicated to English students, the MSS. of the Veda were kept apart, and the touch, nay the very look of an unbeliever, was supposed to desecrate them. And now the book was there, handled by everybody, and spelt out more or less successfully by anybody acquainted with Sanskrit. The Brahmans always accept the inevitable, but we shall see how, with a better knowledge of the Veda, there sprang up discussions as to its divine or revealed character, and how these discussions led gradually to the formation of a new religious sect, which, tho at present confined to small circles, will no doubt in the end stir the millions, and produce a reformation in a country which seemed to be unchangeable. Of this I shall have to speak later on, when I gather up my reminiscences of Keshub Chunder Sen and his fellow workers. Movements in which we are interested and engaged ourselves from their beginnings seem generally much smaller to us than they really are in the light of history. When Luther was translating the Bible in the castle of the Wartburg, he little dreamt that he was laying the foundation of a new church in Germany and in all Teutonic countries, nor did Rammohun Roy on his death-bed at Bristol foresee what would grow up from the few hints he had thrown out as to the possibility of a reform and a revival of the ancient national religion of India. But Debendranâth followed, Keshub Chunder Sen followed, and if the fire they lit does not at present burn and shine so brightly as it ought, it will certainly not die, but burst forth, again for the way which those heroes pointed out is the only possible way leading from the past to the future, from ancient to modern religion, from darkness to light."

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WHY WAGE-EARNERS DISLIKE TO ATTEND CITY CHURCHES.

FOR nearly half a year an instructive series of articles has been appearing in *Scribner's Magazine*, relating the experiences of a college-bred man, Walter A. Wyckoff, who has been studying the life of "The Workers" by becoming one of them. He has scrubbed hotel floors, picked hops, dug trenches, tramped with the out-of-works, slept in police-stations, and placed himself to all intents and purposes in the place of an unskilled laborer dependent on his brawn for his living. In the July issue of the magazine we find him in Chicago, and once more, after seven weeks of work in a factory, at $9 a week, belonging to the army of the unemployed, but with savings to the amount of $17.50 to fall back on.

Mr. Wyckoff tells us in this latest of his articles about his experiences in the churches and among the Socialists. From the first he has gone regularly to church; but in the country churches, tho attending in his work-a-day clothes (as he had no other), he does not think his personal experience was one to draw conclusions from for the following reasons:

"A want of conformity [in dress] might quite possibly expose him [the workman] to aggressive criticism and ridicule among his accustomed fellows. I never found it so myself in the country, where I always went to church in working clothes because I had no others, for never once was I made to feel the least embarrassment, while many times I wondered at the gracious courtesy which met me. But I was always a stranger, and had never to face companions of long standing. And so, as in many phases of my experiment, the unreality of my position marred, in large measure, the value of the result."

In Chicago, however, his experience was more nearly of a kind with that any workman would have, and it extended over many weeks. It contradicts many preconceived notions that have been given currency. He writes:

"I was sure, in the first venture or two, that the circumstances were exceptional, and that I had chanced upon churches which, altho most evidently of the rich, were yet watchful for every opportunity of welcoming the poor. It was not until I had made the rounds of many churches of many denominations that I realized how general and how sincere among them is the spirit of hospitality to the working poor.

"In the vestibules, I always found young men who acted as ushers, and who were charged with the duty of receiving strangers. Never once did I fail of a friendly greeting. With every test I felt increasingly the difficulties of the situation for these young men, and my wonder grew at their graceful tactfulness. A touch of the patronizing in their tone or manner would have changed the welcome to an insult, and any marked effusiveness of cordiality would have robbed it as effectually of all virtue. It was the golden mean of a man's friendly recognition of his fellow man, with no regard for difference in social standing, which was the course so successfully followed by these young ushers.

"I had always to avoid a more desirable seat by particularly asking for one far to the rear. And in the pews there was no withdrawing of skirts, nor were there other signs of objection to me as a fellow worshiper. On the contrary, a hymnal or a prayer-book would be promptly offered, and sometimes shared; and, at the service-end, a cordial invitation to come again would often follow me from the pew-door, altho frequently I noticed that I was conspicuously lonely as a representative of the poor."

Nevertheless, it became very clear to Mr. Wyckoff why it is that the poor do not attend Protestant churches. He explains it as follows:

"From their status as citizens in a free land American workingmen have acquired, together with the sense of individual freedom, the quality, in very marked degree, of self-respect. It exhibits itself sometimes in highly contradictory fashion, for it is sensitive and jealous in the making; but self-respect is none the less a fundamental characteristic.

"Besides Dennis and three others, who were Roman Catholics, the men at Mrs. Schulz's boarding-house did not go to church. In talking with them I discovered that all had been more or less in the habit of churchgoing in their country homes, but that the habit had dropped completely from them upon coming to live in town. The case was perfectly apparent. The mere suggestion of a mission church was insulting to them, and, from the new idea of churches for the rich they had learned their first lesson in class distinctions. Every feature of such a church, its richly dressed occupants in their high-priced pews, and the general atmosphere of merely social superiority, would have inflicted upon these men, in spite of a cordial welcome, as deep a wound to their self-respect as they would have felt in being decoyed to a formal reception in a lady's drawing-room. To them, the latter function could not be more obviously intended for another class than theirs.

"One night, before I left the factory, Albert spoke his mind to me on the subject with much freedom. Several times I had asked him to come with me to church, and on this particular Saturday evening I spoke of a preacher whom I hoped to hear in the morning, and who, I urged, would surely interest him.

"'Look here, John,' he said, finally, 'it's all right you asking me to go to church, but I ain't going. I used to go regular when I lived to home, altho I ain't no church-member. It was different out there, for most everybody went and chipped in what they could, and everybody sat where they liked, and it wasn't one man's church more than another's. You go to church if you like. That's your own business. But I ain't going to no one-horse mission chapel that the rich has put up so they won't be bothered with the poor in their own churches. You say they treat you well when you go to church on Michigan Avenue. I don't doubt it. What reason would they have for not treating you well? But, all the same, they take you in for charity, for you couldn't pay for a seat in one of them churches. No, sir, the rich folks build their churches for themselves, and they keep them up for themselves, and I ain't never going to interfere with that arrangement. I don't mind going to the meetings of the Association once in a while, for there's fellows of your own kind there, and you hear some good speaking and singing. I ain't got much use even for that, for it's only a side-show that's run mostly by the rich, but I ain't got no use at all for your churches.'"

Mr. Wyckoff makes no suggestions as to remedies. He is simply narrating experiences.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LAO-TZE.

"NO one who is interested in religion can afford to leave it unread." That is the opinion of Dr. Paul Carus concerning the "Tao-Teh-King" of Lao-Tze, "the old philosopher," who divides with Confucius and Buddha the honor of having dominated the Chinese mind for lo these many centuries. Accordingly, Dr. Carus issues in book-form ("Lao-Tze's Tao-Teh-King") the full text of the work in Chinese, then a translation, and then a transliteration, together with copious notes and a valuable introduction. The value of the book, he thinks, lies in the similarities, which, in spite of many differences, obtain between its teachings and those of Buddha and Christ. Dr. Carus ranks Lao-Tze with Buddha, whom he preceded by one hundred years, and Confucius, with whom he was contemporary.

Professor Legge is quoted as follows: "I do not know of any other book of so ancient a date as the Tao-Teh-King of which the authenticity of the origin and the genuineness of the text can claim to be so well authenticated." Like Confucius, Lao held office; but his writings show a mild form of anarchism, which has alienated from his school, or religion, the governing classes of China. These adhere to Confucius, who taught the greatness of the king and reverence for ancestors.

The word Tao is very comprehensive, but is best expressed in the word, "reason." Dr. Carus finds in it a close analogy to *logos*, or word, in the first chapter of the gospel of St. John, and "wind" or "breath" in the fourth hymn of the Rig-Veda. But Lao defines two kinds of reason: that which was in the beginning and that which is individualized in living creatures, especially in

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man; or, heaven's Tao, or reason, and man's Tao, or reason. Concerning the former Lao himself says: "I know not whose son Reason can be. It seems to be prior to God." This eternal, nameless Reason manifests itself in all the laws of nature.

Dr. Carus condenses the entire philosophy of Lao-Tze in these words: "Men, as a rule, attempt for personal ends to change the Tao that is eternal; they endeavor to create or make a Tao of their own. But when they make, they mar; all they should do is to let the eternal Tao have its way, and otherwise be heedless of consequences, for then all will be well. Christ expresses the same sentiment: 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness; and all these things [the necessities of life] shall be added unto you.'"

Lao mentions the word God but once in his writings, and distinguishes God from Tao; yet his disciples identify it with God, designating the latter by a coinage of their own, the True Ruler. He built his entire faith in the rightness of reason. He demanded the surrender of personal ambition and of selfish strivings. Virtue he declared to be but the imitation of reason. His ideal of morality consists in realizing the simplicity of the nameless Tao. His constant insistence is that man shall act according to nature. He urges the government not to govern, but simply to administer, so that the people scarcely shall know that they have rulers. The less laws there are, the less crime there will be. He believed in an original state of innocence and an Eden of happiness; the trinity in unity; the preservation of him who will not perish when he dies; that men must become as little children; that reason can be had for the seeking, and that hatred should be requited with goodness.

The entire text of the writings of Lao is embraced in 81 chapters, the whole having scarcely 10,000 words.

Dr. Carus believes that Taoism existed before Lao-Tze (born 604 B.C.), and he believes, on the other hand, that the philosophy of Lao-Tze is too lofty to be identified with Taoism as practised in the innumerable temples of modern Taoism. He draws a strong contrast between the philosophy of Lao and that of Confucius, holding that while the former was self-reliant, the latter sought the favor of kings. Lao stood for natural independence and wisdom; Confucius for paternalism and scholarship.

Taoism is represented in China to-day by a pope, who boasts an unbroken line for sixty generations and an army of 100,000 priests. The millions of his spiritual subjects have supreme faith in his magical accomplishments and spiritual superiority. He lives in pomp and assumes a state whose splendor is scarcely less than that of any sovereign; confers honors like the emperor, and has the placing of his great hosts of priests, many of whom fill most lucrative positions.

Here are some extracts from the "Tao-Teh-King," as translated by Dr. Carus (the words in brackets are inserted by Dr. Carus):

"Thirty spokes unite in one nave, and on that which is non-existent [on the hole in the nave] depends the wheel's utility. Clay is molded into a vessel, and on that which is non-existent [on its hollowness] depends the vessel's utility. By cutting out doors and windows we build a house, and on that which is non-existent [on the empty space] depends the house's utility.

"Therefore, when the existence of things is profitable, it is the non-existent in them which renders them useful."

"Where great sages are [in power], the subjects do not notice their existence. Where there are lesser sages, the people are attached to them; they praise them. Where still lesser ones are, the people fear them; and where still lesser ones are, the people despise them. For it is said:

"'If your faith be insufficient, verily you will receive no faith.'

"How reluctantly sages consider their words! Merit they accomplish; deeds they perform; and the hundred families think: 'We are independent; we are free.'"

"One who knows others is clever, but one who knows himself is enlightened.

"One who conquers others is powerful, but one who conquers himself is mighty.

"One who knows sufficiency is rich.

"One who pushes with vigor has will, one who loses not his place endures. One who may die but will not perish, has life everlasting."

"Superior virtue is un-virtue. Therefore it has virtue. Inferior virtue never loses sight of virtue. Therefore it has no virtue. Superior virtue is non-assertion and without pretension. Inferior virtue asserts and makes pretensions.

"Superior benevolence acts but makes no pretensions.

"Superior justice acts and makes pretensions. The superior propriety acts and when no one responds to it, it stretches its arm and enforces its rules. Thus one loses reason and then virtue appears. One loses virtue and then benevolence appears. One loses benevolence and then justice appears. One loses justice and then propriety appears. The rules of propriety are the semblance of loyalty and faith, and the beginning of disorder."

"When the world possesses reason, race-horses are reserved for hauling dung. When the world is without reason, war-horses are bred in the common.

"No greater sin than yielding to desire. No greater misery than discontent. No greater calamity than acquisitiveness."

"To know the unknowable, that is elevating. Not to know the knowable, that is sickness.

"Only by becoming sick of sickness we can be without sickness.

"The holy man is not sick. Because he is sick of sickness, therefore he is not sick."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

WITH its issue of July 7 *The Independent* changed its form to the size of *The Century* magazine, and reduced its price of subscription from $3 to $2 per year.

A DAY of humiliation has been appointed by the Bishop of Rochester, in view of the irreligion, vice, and crime of London, the southern portion of which is in his diocese.

THE Bishop of Selkirk, in Canada's Northwest Territory, has probably the largest see in the world, as it extends over 200,000 square miles of territory, part of which includes the Klondike gold-fields.

The Congregationalist says that Rear-Admiral Dewey is an Episcopalian and that Rear-Admiral Sampson is a Presbyterian, and when in Washington was an active and influential member of the Men's Club of the Church of the Covenant.

THE Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D., who has been Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance for ten years, has resigned his office and intends taking np a new work in the direction of those social applications of Christianity with which he has so long been identified.

The British Weekly is printing letters relative to the desirability of British churches settling upon a definite time limit to pastoral service. Many of the correspondents agree upon the term of seven years as the proper one for shepherds and flock to do and receive the greatest benefit.

REV. H. R. HAWEIS, the London Congregational preacher, describes Hall Caine's "The Christian" as a dangerous and mischievous book, and really a subtle attack on the Christian religion. He thinks that it gives a distorted view of what the Christian life really is, and he has small opinion of John Storm.

ENGLAND has a mission to deep-sea fishermen, including especially the fishermen on the North Sea and off the Newfoundland banks. The society has eleven boats which systematically visit the "floating villages" in both sections. Each is fitted as a hospital, a church, and a reading-room, and every effort is made to supply the mariners with anything that can make their life more enjoyable as well as minister to their spiritual needs.

THE Episcopalians in the United States, says *The Congregationalist*, have nineteen theological seminaries. The Congregationalists have only seven. The two denominations are nearly equal in membership, tho the Episcopalians have 720 fewer ministers. "Even with that disparity in numbers, we do not hear that there is a dearth of ministers in Episcopal churches. But probably most of them have some theological training, which is more than can be said of many in the Congregational ministry."

The Churchman tells its readers that the archbishops are fond of recreation. His Grace of Canterbury likes light literature. The Archbishop of York prefers riding and walking. The primate of all Ireland owns to a fondness for conversation. The Bishop of Bath and Wells states that when in Australia he was given to boating and swimming, but now cycles, this latter sport being shared by the bishops of Carlisle, Ripon, and Stepney. Photography has a votary in the Bishop of Limerick, and golf in the Bishop of Bangor. Quite a number take there pleasure in more or less scientific ways. Dr. Mitchinson studies conchology and geology, while the bishops of Southwark and Thetford have a fondness for gardening.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

MANY Spanish papers, according to the cable despatches, are complaining of the hardships caused by the war, and the *Correo* (presumably the *Correo Español*, Madrid), warns against overgreat pessimism. The *Diario de Barcelona*, a paper circulating largely among Catalonian business men, is reported to advocate "peace at any price." Our difficulty in securing Spanish exchanges promptly and regularly has not yet been remedied, and we can not quote directly. But there are many signs of pessimism among the friends of the Spanish cause. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"The worse the situation is getting in Cuba and the Philippines, the more fiercely the cry is heard in Madrid, 'No surrender! Not an inch of our colonial empire to be given up!' Now, we all know what value is to be attached to these declamations. The attitude is fine, but theatrical. It would have been better for Spain to administer her colonies more ably; her present illusions are dangerous, and must lead to inevitable defeat. No one doubts the courage of the Spaniards, but everybody knows they can not hold out."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The longer the war lasts without appreciable results, the more the desire for peace manifests itself in Europe, especially among the press, and we join our contemporaries in the cry. . . . The defeat of the Spaniards is, despite their heroism, a foregone conclusion. . . . Whatever the outcome of the war, Spain must come out morally greater, provided they do not afterward quarrel among themselves. . . . Having fought valiantly, Spain should accept the inevitable. Further resistance will only augment the pretensions of her adversary."

Similar views are expressed by the Paris *Matin*, which is very friendly to the Spaniards. *Lloyd's Weekly*, London, says:

"As to the ultimate results of the struggle, every one is agreed that the colonies of Cuba and the Philippines will be lost to Spain forever. With Americans in front and insurgents behind, the Spaniards can only fight and fall for honor's sake. That they are doing this with a courage worthy of the proud traditions of their nation will be readily admitted even by their greatest enemies. But their struggle, however heroic it may be, is assuredly hopeless, and, this being so, every friend of humanity will join in wishing its speedy cessation, and that the opportunity for making peace wished for by Mr. Balfour may come before any further great shedding of blood shall have taken place."

On the other hand, the Spaniards are encouraged by the condition of Havana. Mr. Wigham, a newspaper correspondent, who was recently in Havana and was arrested as a spy, but released as a British subject, furnishes the London *Standard* with the following account:

"The Spanish garrison of Havana consists of 50,000 troops, including volunteers, while recruits are coming in daily. There is no prospect of starvation for some time to come, as meat is selling at only fifteen pence a pound, and, while flour is scarce, there is plenty of corn-meal and rice. The supply of coal may, however, give out within a month and leave the city in darkness. As yet there are 15,000 tons in sight, and it is reported that 60,000 tons may be available. According to my own observation, the temper of the troops is excellent and their health good, while large numbers of Cubans are already veering round toward Spain. General Messopara, an insurgent leader, has even raised 1,000 men to assist the Spanish troops. The defenses of the town have been greatly strengthened since the war began. Two hundred guns have been mounted on the shore batteries, including six twelve-inch cannon. In short, Havana is now practically impregnable, provided the Spaniards make a good fight. Two lines of defense have been completed inland in the last month or two, and it is believed that the capture of the city would demand 75,000 American troops at the least."

Emilio Castelar has attacked the Queen of Spain in the *Revue Politique Internationale*, Paris, blaming her for Spain's troubles; but he has met with hardly anything but censure, either in Spain or elsewhere in Europe. The Spanish Government, thinking that Castelar wished to pose as a Republican martyr, has decided not to prosecute him, under the pretext that it would be illegal to notice sedition carried on abroad.

Altho the chances of Spain seem to be regarded as extremely small, the war is not carried on with sufficient vigor by the United States to satisfy foreign critics, and it is thought that the struggle will cost us dear. It is also known that a section of the American people are equally dissatisfied. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"While the soldiers of the belligerent nations are fighting, both governments have to stand attacks which are sometimes more disagreeable than bullets. In America the Administration is not spared. . . . The most serious phase of these attacks is that a low motive is mentioned for the slow way in which the war is carried on: the wish to drag the war on until November. McKinley and the Republican Party are said to hope for advantages during the elections if the war then still drags on. It is certainly pretty bad that such suspicions should have been uttered even. It shows that no very high ideal is expected of public servants in the United States. If what *The Westminster Gazette* says is true, even Admiral Sampson has such suspicions, which, again, is pretty tough in a military man; but it shows that something is rotten in the American Government."

In Canada people notice chiefly what the war will cost us, and draw the conclusion that peace is better. "After the excitement of the war dies away," says the Chatham *Banner*, "and the glory of victory has lost its brightness, the taxes will drag on and the war loan will live. War may have its bright side, but we in Canada want none of it." Others point out that the United States will wish to be reimbursed. *The World*, Toronto, says:

"The Americans are a patriotic people and they are not likely to complain much about providing money to prosecute the war successfully; but having paid the cost of the war they will be determined to get some advantage from it, and will not be disposed to give up any territory they may win from the Spaniards."

This is regarded by most of our foreign contemporaries as a death-blow to the Monroe doctrine, and English Liberals fear that an Anglo-Saxon alliance would be used for aggressive purposes.

The Westminster Gazette says:

"If our statesmen are going to speak of it as an aggressive movement which will culminate in some great and terrible war, they will alarm Europe and cause counter-operations at the expense of this country. We counsel no timidity, but it is mere prudence to remember that if we present this movement as tho it were a menace to our European neighbors, they on their side will not be idle. France and Spain alone could retaliate by sundry moves not at all agreeable to this country. Let us, therefore, so pursue it that it may obviously tend to promote and not to disturb the peace."

On the other hand, the Berlin *Neuesten Nachrichten* points out that "England can never be sure of Canada until she has an understanding with the United Sattes."

It is almost impossible to pick up a foreign paper without finding plaints about the unreliability, if not absolute intentional mendacity, of the news given by American newspapers, as well as censure for the exaggerated importance given to small affairs. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, speaking of the enthusiastic remark made by some of our papers that General Shafter's expedition is the biggest since the Crimean War, says: "The Americans are too modest. Say since the Trojan War at once, and be done with it." The *Temps*, Paris, wonders whether it is true that Admiral Sampson thought he could prevent Cervera from destroying his ships by threatening to itemize their value in the war indemnity. Another paper relates that the Americans

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placarded the trees in Cuba inviting the Spanish soldiers to desert, promising them excellent treatment. *United Ireland* touches the subject in an ornate way, saying that "in America are manufactured the most sensational and unlikely cablegrams with such ingenuity and with such marvelous variety that by this time American correspondents have admittedly won the palm as imaginative purveyors of startling news." Goldwin Smith, in the Toronto *Sun*, has a good word for the Spanish soldier who is abused by the American newspapers, but has no reporter to blazon his bravery. The Stratford *Herald* speaks of the "Opening of the Lynching Season" as compared with the bull-fights in Spain, and the Toronto *Telegram* thinks that, in consideration of some deplorable incidents in American history, American papers should exercise discretion in mentioning Spanish cruelties.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY, THE UNITED STATES, AND "COLONIAL READJUSTMENT."

IN our own and in the British press of late appear editorials, correspondence, and despatches to the effect that Germany is distinctly unfriendly to the United States, if not actually preparing to assist Spain. Not even the most careful examination of the German papers produces anything to justify this impression. On the other hand, the Germans declare very plainly that they mean to exercise the right of criticism upon both belligerent nations in the Spanish-American war. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"In Germany these reports of American dissatisfaction create some astonishment. The German press, as a simple matter of course, preserves its full independence, and criticizes the actions of both parties. It has no reason to withhold from its readers the weak side of the case as presented by the Americans. But of an ill-feeling no trace is to be found in influential papers. . . . The Americans certainly can not complain that we have misrepresented what is justifiable in their case. All the greater was our astonishment when we received a mass of correspondence and newspaper-cuttings in which we were taken to task for our 'hatred' against a people so closely connected with Germany, especially as these missives contained the funniest threats. Is it possible—so thought we—that the Americans have become so fastidious that they can not bear any one who is not a flatterer? In that case we would, indeed, gladly retire from competition for their good-will."

German criticism is, however, of different shades according to the standing and party of the critic. *Cosmopolis* has solicited comments from five noted Germans, which we briefly sketch as follows:

LUDWIG BAMBERGER, Progressist member of the Reichstag, finds it difficult to give an opinion. His sympathies are with our people, but he is very sorry that a democracy has begun a war without absolute need, especially as the motives were not, in the first place, noble ones. The Republicans are specially to blame. Yet he hopes for the victory of the Union, as that victory is a historical necessity and will in time benefit civilization.

PROF. L. v. BAER, of Göttingen, admits that intervention in the affairs of another state *may* be justifiable. The intervention of Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, during the Thirty Years' War benefited Germany. But, giving the United States the full benefit of the doubt regarding the possible exaggeration of Spanish cruelties, the Union should have given autonomy a chance. Worse still is the case, *if it is true*, that the Americans assisted the insurgents by means of filibustering expeditions, as no less a person than E. J. Phelps has said. The war must lead to increased armaments all around, but it *may*—that depends upon its ending—turn out to be a warning example for all nations who allow their passions to lead them into a war.

THEODOR BARTH, Progressist member, does not understand the sickly sentimentality which leads some people to side with Spain, who has shown herself incapable of retaining her richest colony. America's action may not be strictly legal, but his sympathies are with the vigorous young republic.

GENERAL BOGUSLAWSKI will not express himself except in generalities, as he does not like to give an opinion on things he knows nothing about. From a military point of view he thinks Spain, having more regular troops and these of undoubted good quality, can make a long fight; but in the end the wealth of the United States must decide the victory in her favor.

M. v. BRANDT, ex-consul-general to China, believes the war is due to the following causes: Dislike of slavery; after the abolition of slavery in Cuba, the wish for settled conditions in the island; capitalist interests, especially the sugar trust; the de Lome incident; the loss of the *Maine*. That the Americans acted in a brutal manner when once they had made up their mind to fight should surprise no one,—it's their way. But the influence of the *Maine* catastrophe should not be underrated. They have, however, enriched international law with a new dictum, *viz.*: that the state which intervenes need only call upon *one* of the warring parties to cease fighting.

In all this there is not a word about the Philippines. Yet our British contemporaries insist that German intentions to interfere in American designs with regard to those islands may form a possible *casus belli*, and the United States is represented as quite ready to attack Germany on this question. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Star* says:

"The United States Embassy here declares to me that the United States will not permit German troops being landed on the Philippines; that Germans have as little right to occupy any part of the Philippines as they have to occupy New York; and that Manila and the Philippines now are and will remain United States territory."

The Saturday Review says:

"Germany has a number of war-ships in Manila harbor, and it is suggested that she will interfere if Admiral Dewey proposes to bombard the town. No such interference need be expected, for Germany's policy is never humanitarian; but when the question of future ownership is raised there are several emperors who will ask to be heard. General Aguinaldo and his successful rebels will-also have to be consulted. In these circumstances the American Government may find that it is much easier to destroy a Spanish fleet than to dispose of a Spanish colony."

The Spectator says:

"Americans look on gloomily, muttering under their breath that the war is between them and Spain, and nobody shall interfere, and the British look on quietly, quite sure that if a collision occurs the last word will rest with them. The German Emperor, of course, means nothing but friendly observation; but would it not be expedient to send a couple of cruisers to Manila to join in the friendly observation—and reinforce Admiral Dewey if attacked?"

On the continent it is generally believed that, as the *Handelsblad* remarks, the German squadron is intended only to guard the interests of the Germans and of such other nationalities as have been placed under German protection, Austrians, Italians, Swiss, Portuguese, etc. It seems that the German Government does not yet contemplate political action. It is, however, pretty certain that many Germans expect the Kaiser to obtain some advantages for his country out of the present war, and nothing illustrates better this expectation than an article in the *Schlesische Zeitung*, Breslau, which we summarize as follows:

It seems as if every century were to witness a new adjustment of power and colonial possessions in the world. In the sixteenth century the Pope divided the world between Spain and Portugal, but in the seventeenth England, France, and Holland successfully competed for a share. Germany, torn asunder by internal wars, received nothing. In the eighteenth century the French lost most of their American possessions, and England had to relinquish the United States, but she got India, Australia, and the Dutch possessions of the Cape. In the nineteenth Spain lost South America, Russia created her enormous empire in Asia, France settled herself in Algiers and Tunis. Belgium, too, carved

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a piece out of Africa, and England took the rest. Germany, divided into a number of small states hardly able to hold their own, got nothing until she united, when a few modest bits on the Dark Continent fell to her share. In the mean time millions of our people have gone to make other nations wealthy and vigorous. Shall we again go empty when a new division takes place? We do not believe it. We want our share, but we want it as our right, and will not seek to get it by underhand means, however much certain powers may try to create suspicion against us in Vienna, in St. Petersburg, in Washington, and in Constantinople. Luckily the foreign policy of the empire is honest enough to convince every one that nowadays we are convinced to work for ourselves and will not do anybody's dirty work. Where, how, and when we are to intervene for our share can not be said with certainty. The bear whose skin oversmart journalists just now divide is not dead yet. But we hope and believe that Germany will not stand aside when the liquidation of valuable property next takes place. For Germany's place is among the nations which are growing stronger.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

CANADIAN advocates of an Anglo-Saxon understanding find some drawbacks to the advancement of their cause owing to the attitude of many of our newspapers. *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, says:

"The American newspapers, as we learn from THE LITERARY DIGEST, are by no means unanimous in supposing that the Quebec conference is to settle all existing controversies between the United States and Canada. . . . We gather from the extracts that it is Canada who is expected to make the sacrifices necessary to an understanding, not the United States. . . . Perfect peace with the United States is a blessing it is worth much to secure, but it is possible to purchase it at too great a price. If Canada is expected to get down in the dirt and crawl, with servile invitation to the United States to trample upon her, there will be no treaty. Canada will go half-way on her own account, and, on a pinch and for the sake of the mother country, will go a step or two farther; but she will not demean herself by abject and unconditional surrender."

None of our Canadian contemporaries are sorry to find that some Spanish colonies may be annexed to the United States. They believe this to be of benefit to the whole world. *The Advertiser*, London, Ontario, says:

"It is the genius of the English-speaking race to hold a contrary doctrine, and if at the present stage in the history of the United States its controlling minds resolve that its energies shall be extended to the control of the Hawaiian Islands, to the Philippines, and even to Cuba and to Porto Rico, in that departure we will have but a proof that the American branch of the Anglo-Saxon race has the pluck and the tendencies of the parent stock, which by its marvelous colonizing and trade-promotng propensities has establishedl aw, order, prosperity, and progress in hundreds of sections of the earth that otherwise would have been left in comparative barbarity. May we not hope that if the misgoverned Spanish colonies finally come under the sway of the neighboring republic, they will be guaranteed that good government and security for life and property which ought to be the first care of all rulers?"

But our neighbors insist that they are themselves too progressive to need the advice or tutelage of the United States, and they are offended at the revival of the sentiment in favor of Canada's annexation to the United States. The Toronto *World*, quoting from an editorial in the New York *Sun*, in which it is asserted that the Louisiana Frenchmen were purchased from France, without their consent, by the Americans, and that Florida, California, and Alaska became American property without reference to the wishes of their inhabitants, comments as follows:

"*The Sun* is undoubtedly right in describing the American policy of the past. The question is whether it is right in predicting the policy of the future. If it is, Canadians will have to prepare to fight some day for possession of the northern half of the continent. The present friendliness between Great Britain and the United States removes all possibility of an American invasion of Canada for some time to come, but we have no guaranty for the future. . . . *The Sun* thinks it is quite unnecessary to look for an excuse. *The Sun's* editorial might be epitomized in the expressive words of Mr. Israel Tarte, 'What is the use of putting on virtuous airs!'"

The Toronto *Sun* wonders what the "citizens of the Cuban Republic" say to the theory of superior force and the principle that the consent of the transferred subjects is not to be sought or even regarded.

TWO COLLAPSED FINANCIAL BALLOONS.

TWO financial skyrockets have come down, Mr. Leiter of Chicago and Mr. Hooley of London. The collapse of neither is regretted abroad, and their temporary success is regarded as one of the unavoidable evils of modern civilization.

According to the European correspondents in this country, this is what Mr. Leiter has to say for himself:

"You can not please everybody. Two months ago I was a saint because it was said I caused American farmers to pocket $150,000,000 more for their wheat than they had received in ten years. Now I'm attacked because the price of bread and flour has advanced. I have nothing to do with raising the price of wheat, and consequently of bread. No man has had anything to do with it—no man could have. Wheat has advanced in price because, and only because, there was a demand for it. The rise in wheat has brought profit to everybody who had the actual article to sell. I am not the only man who has made money out of it. The farmers of this country, the wheat-producers, have reaped a benefit, and are continuing to do so. There are vast quantities of wheat still in the hands of the producers, and they are going to profit by the existence of this demand; these conditions I have mentioned. If this thing of attaching to me all the responsibility for the price of wheat keeps on, I suppose I shall be held responsible for frosts and droughts and rains whenever a change in the weather affects the wheat crop. . . . A man having confidence in his own judgment might be able to discount the conditions which have caused wheat to advance. But he could not create the conditions. All I have done was to back my own judgment."

The Saturday Review, London, says:

"As for Mr. Leiter and his kind, is nothing going to be done to stop this evil gambling in one of the prime necessaries of life? It is no excuse for inaction to say that these 'corners' always break down within a few months; they last long enough to dislocate industry most seriously and often to cause widespread distress. Germany is taking the matter in hand and has already, under the new bourse regulations,* driven the gamblers from the Berlin Corn Exchange to a secret bourse, held in a prayer-hall which they have hired for the purpose; and legislation with the object of giving a more stringent definition to the word bourse is likely to be undertaken to stop this evasion. We do not say that England should follow suit, but the matter is eminently one for the united counsels of an international conference of every civilized power."

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, rejoices to think that people now will be able to eat their bread without paying more than its value for it by 15 to 25 per cent. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, thinks it will be no cause for regret if other enthusiasts, walking in Mr. Leiter's path, meet with the same fate.

Ernest Terah Hooley for some years was phenomenally successful as a company promoter. His most noted exploits were the reorganization of the Dunlop Tire Company and the Bovril Meat Extract Company. He is now in the bankruptcy court, and he attributes his fall chiefly to the blackmailing practised by certain financial papers, upon whom he yet hopes to be revenged.

* See THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. XIV., p. 503.

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This is his case as put by himself, as summarized from an interview with a *Daily Telegraph* reporter:

My correspondence shows that certain persons are in a state of alarm in consequence of my threats to publish a list of blackmailers, and I have had visits from chiefs of financial papers. They make you pay according to your profits, with this difference, that the blackmailer gets his cash down in advance. I did not pay to mislead the public, but to prevent the papers from lying about me. It is quite true that there are laws against blackmailing, but a company promoter can not always be in court, and there is always a way of damaging a thing while still keeping within the four corners of the law. The Government should investigate these abuses.

The Speaker, London, says:

"Why did he let himself be robbed of those hundreds of thousands. The blackmailer goes about his business with the simple directness of the highwayman. He does not don a mask, lie in ambush at the cross-roads, and suddenly present a pistol at the unsuspecting traveler's head. He walks into Mr. Hooley's parlor in broad day with two slips of paper. One is an article fiercely denouncing a beautiful new company, and the other is an article extolling it as a godsend to the investor. Mr. Hooley sighs, writes a check for ten thousand pounds, and the fierce denunciation is not printed. The highwayman walks out, meets a comrade in the passage, greets him with a cheerful nod; the comrade enters to Mr. Hooley, and the check-book is again in active service."

Money, London, says:

"Any person who submits to blackmail is making a scourge for his own back and maintaining city rogues in bloated comfort. Many credited Mr. Hooley with being a stronger man. On his own showing he has been a mere jellyfish. . . . . .

"Mr. Hooley in some things was better than the type he represents. The worst that can be said about most of his companies is that they were hugely overcapitalized. What of that? Every concern into which a promoter enters is overcapitalized, and no one expects it to be otherwise. The promoter runs great risks, and he expects to make big profits. Mr. Hooley only did in the light of day what other promoters do through the veil of nominees. Most of his companies were well-known trading concerns reconstructed on a boom basis. . . . But the public forgets that the promoter's profit on these transactions is mostly in paper, and in paper which is not readily convertible into hard cash. Meanwhile money is being paid for promotion expenses, and in the lavish display which is the inevitable ambition of the *nouveau riche*. The end is generally the same. Mr. Hooley's case only differs from those of others of his class in the rapidity of his rise and fall. He is, however, still on the sunny side of forty, and is young enough to have time for another inning.

"Need more be said? We think not, or, at least, the task is not for us. It would be simple for a paper with a nonconformist conscience and a passion for preaching to point a moral. We decline to allow our pen to stray into such primrose paths. The 'rocket' has come down; let who will kick the stick."

Wheeling, London, thinks "the millionaire trade is not all 'beer and skittles,'" and adds:

"A few months ago we pinned on our office wall an illustrated supplement depicting a number of millionaires. We thought an occasional look at it would fill us with giant hopes and noble aspirations. But, alas! Within a short time one of these men has died with appalling suddenness, another has committed suicide, another has been murdered, another has called a meeting of his creditors, and another has sought the protection of the Bankruptcy Court. We have ticked off quite a good proportion of them."

A British Soldier on Colonial Warfare.—A reporter of the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* has interviewed Sir William S. A. Lockhart, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the late frontier war, on the subject of colonial warfare. We summarize the following items of special interest to Americans:

It is always wise to enter upon a struggle with sufficient force to crush opposition at once, else another rising will soon follow. No negotiations for peace should be begun ere the rebel chiefs are fully convinced of the hopelessness of resistance. Much depends, too, upon the persons chosen to negotiate, as an intimate knowledge of the natives' character is necessary in dealing with them.

Maxim guns are very valuable as a means of defense in steady positions. In guerilla warfare such modern implements are of little use.

It is wise to be sparing in the use of stimulants. The less the men get the better. Yet a good supply should always be on hand. My men in Tirah usually got a wineglassful of rum twice a week. If a difficult task was to be performed, or if the weather was cold extra rations were given, and the total abstainers and the Mohammedans received extra rations of tea. We always kept enough tobacco to supply the demand.

Camps certainly should always be placed in the highest possible position that the circumstances permit to be chosen.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Why Emigrants Prefer the United States.—It is no secret that the European powers look with disfavor upon the enormous emigration of their subjects to the United States. In Germany, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland the plausible explanation given is that these countries do not possess colonies fit to become the homes of white men from northern countries. In the case of Great Britain the explanation is less easily found. We summarize the following from *The Economic Review*, London:

It is a strange but undeniable fact that Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Irishmen prefer the United States to their own colonies. In 1896, 98,964 emigrants from the United Kingdom went to the United States, and only 62,975 to the colonies; 15,310 of these to Canada. If we reckon each emigrant worth $500, it means that England made a present of $24,741,000 to the United States, and only $3,825,000 to Canada. What is the cause? The answer can only be: ignorance! The United States knows how to advertise. The Americans advertise their resources, their growth, their history. But an Englishman who knows a thing or two will go to the British colonies, where he is better off. Of the 219 students of the Hollesley Bay Colonial College only 34 went to the United States, 41 went to British North America, 37 to New Zealand, 86 to other British colonies, 10 to the Transvaal, 11 to other countries. If everybody were equally well instructed regarding foreign countries, people would flock in larger numbers to the colonies. The British colonies must be advertised more extensively. It would also be wise to pay a premium of $500 to farmers willing to settle in the colonies, and to pay their passage to far-off places.

FOREIGN NOTES.

SOCIALISM, so says the Berlin *Vorwärts*, has made its entry into Russia for good. A regular party has been formed for the propagation of Socialist ideas, but it has to carry on its work in secret, as open agitation is not permitted in Russia.

GRAF ACRO-VALLEY, Secretary of the German Legation in London, has been shot and severely wounded by a half-witted cobbler named Todd, who really meant to kill the American Ambassador. To all appearance this is only a case of a weak-minded individual trying to gain notoriety.

WHILST some of the Turkish commanders who occupied Thessaly gave cause for complaint, others earned the respect of the populace to a high degree. Thus General Hukky Pasha made himself so popular at Trikkala that the populace accompanied him to the station and cheered him. He thanked them as follows: "I thank you very much for the kindness you have shown me during my stay here, and the manner in which you see me off. I promise you on my honor as a soldier that I will not forget it. I wish you and your children happy lives, and ask you to join me in cheers for the Turkish army and the Greek army."

IN a new Chinese magazine, the *Chih-Sin-Pao*, the future of China is depicted very darkly. Russia, it is said, will get Korea, Shen-Si, and Shan-Si. England will grasp Kiang-Su, Kiang-Si, Che-Kiang, and perhaps Hapeh. Germany will take Shantung and Houan. France gets Hunan, Kwang-Si, Kwang-Tong, Hainan, and Annam. Japan retains Formosa and gets Foh-Kien. Khan-Su will be conquered by the Mohammedans. Sze-Chuen, Kwei-Chou, and Yunnan will be ruled by independent princes. Mongolia alone will remain as a remnant of what was once the most powerful and for hundreds of years the most civilized empire in the world.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ON BOARD THE "NEW YORK" DURING A BOMBARDMENT.

THE first bombardment of the present war was that directed at the shore batteries of Matanzas. On board the cruiser *New York* was the newspaper correspondent, Richard Harding Davis. In addition to his work for the newspapers, Mr. Davis is giving us in *Scribner's Magazine* a more leisurely but very graphic account of the scenes of the war. In the July issue he tells of the first shot of the war, the first prisoner of war, and the first bombardment. Here is his story of the bombardment:

"I was in a gun-turret on the main deck listening to a group of jackies disagreeing as to whether the port before us was that of Matanzas or Cardenas. I had visited both places, and ventured the opinion that it was Matanzas. So they crowded in to ask about the houses that we saw on shore, and as to whether there were mines in the harbor, and what we were doing there anyway, and I was just congratulating myself on having such a large and eager audience, when some one blew a bugle and my audience vanished, and six other young men came panting into the gun-turret, each with his hair flying and his eyes and mouth wide opened with excitement. All bugle calls were alike to me, so I asked if that particular one was 'general quarters,' and a panting bluejacket as he rushed by shouted 'Yes, sir!' over his shoulder and ran on. Everybody was running, officers, middies, and crew, every one seemed to have been caught just at the wrong end of the ship and on the wrong deck at the exact point farthest from his division. They all ran for about a minute in every direction, and then there was absolute silence, just as tho some one had waved a wand over each of them and had fixed him in his place. But it was apparently the right place. Captain Chadwick ran down the ladder from the forward bridge and shouted at Ensign Boone, 'Aim for 4,000 yards, at that bank of earth on the point.' Then he ran up to the bridge again, where Admiral Sampson was pacing up and down, looking more like a calm and scholarly professor of mathematics than an admiral. For the admiral is a slow-speaking, quiet-voiced man who studies intently and thoughtfully the eyes of every one who addresses him, a man who would meet success or defeat with the same absolute quietness, an intellectual fighter, a man who impresses you as one who would fight and win entirely with his head.

"Ensign Boone's gun was in the waist amidships, and he had been especially chosen to fire the first gun because the captain had picked him out from among the other junior officers as an eager and intelligent ensign, and also because the jealousy that rages between the eight-inch guns in the fore and after-turrets is so great that not even the admiral himself would dare to let one of them fire the first shot of the war—that is, the first shot 'with intent to kill'—for fear of hurting the feelings of the others. So Captain Chadwick cut the knot by ordering Ensign Boone to let loose first. It was a proud moment in the life of Ensign Boone, and, as he is one of the class that was turned out of Annapolis before its time, he is a very young man to have had such an honor thrust upon him. But, fortunately, he is modest and bore it bravely.

"At first I tried to keep count of the shots fired, but it was soon like counting falling bricks. They seemed to be ripping out the steel sides of the ship and to be racing to see which could get rid of the most ammunition first. The thick deck of the superstructure jumped with the concussions, and vibrated like a suspension bridge when an express train thunders across it. They came crashing from every point, and when you had steadied yourself against one volley, you were shaken and swayed by the backward rush of the wind from another. The reports seemed to crack the air as tho it were an opaque body. It opened and shut and rocked about with invisible waves. Your ear-drums tingled and strained and seemed to crack, the noise was physical, like a blow from a baseball bat; the noise itself stung and shook you. The concussions were things apart, they shook you after a fashion of their own, jumping your field-glasses between the bridge of your nose and the brim of your hat, and hammering your eyebrows. With this there were great clouds of hot smoke that swept across the decks and hung for a moment, hiding everything in a curtain of choking fog, that tasted salt and rasped your throat and nostrils, and burned your eyes.

"The ship seemed to work and to fight by herself; you heard no human voice of command, only the grieved tones of Lieutenant Mulligan rising from his smoke-choked deck below, where he could not see to aim his six-inch gun, and from where he begged Lieutenant Marble again and again to 'Take your damned smoke out of my way.' Lieutenant Marble was vaulting in and out of his forward turret like a squirrel in a cage. One instant you would see him far out on the deck, where shattered pieces of glass and woodwork eddied like leaves in a hurricane, and the next pushing the turret with his shoulder as tho he meant to shove it overboard, and then he would wave his hand to his crew inside and there would be a racking roar, a parting of air and sea and sky, a flash of flame vomiting black smoke, and he would be swallowed up in it like a wicked fairy in a pantomime. And instantly from the depths below, like the voice of a lost soul, would rise the protesting shriek of Dick Mulligan asking, frantically, 'Oh, *will* you take your damned smoke out of my way!'"

The concussions, Mr. Davis says, were not as deafening as he had expected, but the shaking up in other ways was the worst he had ever received. No shots from the forts came near the *New York*, but the wear and tear from her own guns in the quarter of an hour they were firing was worse than that he experienced from all the Turkish shells at Velostinos, tho they raced overhead continuously for the better part of two days. What the effect would be if an enemy's shells of like force had been striking and bursting on the *New York* he can not conceive. "The thought of it," he says, "makes me want to take off my hat to every bluejacket I meet."

A CURE FOR INDOLENCE.

"IT is rare that indolence is an isolated phenomenon. This weakness is prone to accompany other symptoms for which one consults a doctor. The greater number of adult indolents, those that one might place under the category of 'relaxers of the will,' are at the same time the dyspeptics or the neuropaths, the 'ralentis of nutrition,' to use the classical expression of Professor Bouchard. And coming to the doctor to have their dyspepsia or their neurasthenia cured, they should leave him at the end of three months' appropriate treatment, cured at the same time of the debility of their will power."

Dr. Maurice de Fleury, a well-known French physician, in the May *Fortnightly Review* contributes a lengthy article upon the above proposition, going to show that a person may be cured of indolence by observing certain hygienic, corporal, and psychological exercises, provided, however, that he feels the remorse of indolence. There are a great many persons who are indolent and are happy only in remaining so. Of course there is no cure for them, for they do not want to be cured. But those who feel tormented by their inability to work on account of weakness of will, and are haunted by the cruel fear of slipping aside, can be saved.

Dr. Fleury maintains that indolence is nearly always due to bad cerebral habits. The greater number of indolents are not always lazy; the will of many of them is subjected to oscillations quite comparable with those of the mercury in a manometer, and especially is this true of the indolents in the liberal professions. From time to time they put their shoulder to the wheel and make a short effort. This is the point at which a cure can be effected. The aim should be to convert these sudden fits of industry into regular, moderated work without fatigue. Dr. Fleury then points to some illustrious examples of indolence overcome:

"Alfieri, the Italian dramatist, was so indolent that he had himself tied to his table so as to force himself to work, to realize in definite written words the conceptions of his mind, quick at imaging, but singularly weak before the task of accomplishing.

"J. J. Rousseau relates, in his 'Confessions,' that during many

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years he was only able to think and dictate while lying down. Directly he got up his brain ceased to work, his memory forsook him, it was impossible for him to fix his attention and to follow the chain of his thoughts. Altho his life was not a model of moral dignity such as we conceive at the end of this present century, one can not fail to recognize that this neurasthenic held an important place in the history of the human mind.

"Goethe, the Olympian, whose image and name occur to us at once when we try to evoke the man of most perfect self-control who ever existed, whose brain appears to us incapable of fatigue, was only able to work a few hours daily; he only wrote during the morning. 'I consecrate the rest of the day to worldly affairs,' as he tells us in his 'Life.'

"But the example of the great Darwin is still more convincing; what he has written concerning himself, and what his son has told us about him, are worth relating in detail.

"This philosopher, who changed the aspect of science, and who proposed to man one of the finest and most probable conceptions of uniformity in the universe, had a slow mind, a confused memory; so much so, that it was always impossible for him to retain a verse or a proper name longer than a day or two.' Devoid of imagination, he avowed, in his incomparable and sincere modesty, that he had not sufficient critical powers to venture to judge the work of another. Suffering without ceasing, always weary, he lived, winter as well as summer, in the country, and fatigue so quickly knocked him up that he was forbidden by his medical advisers to receive his friends. He only worked with vigor one hour daily, from 8 to 9 A.M.; then he joined his family, and had the papers or a few pages of a novel read to him; at half-past ten he returned to his study, and remained there till noon, when he was at the extreme limits of his strength.

"Few men so delicate as he was have been able to accomplish such a large amount of work. The indolent complain, and justly, of becoming very quickly tired, and of not being able to fix their attention for any length of time on the same subject. Darwin suffered more than most people from this exhaustion of will, this paralysis of attention. But he had realized, by instinct, how much happiness one may draw out of one's misfortunes. He realized that such as he—weakly, domestic people, full of manias, slaves to their habits—may change these defects into virtues, change their moroseness into salutary meditation, substitute involuntary attention, the pursuing of a single idea—a hobby, in fact, for willing attention, of which they are incapable."

Balzac and Zola are given as further examples. Here is what Dr. Fleury tells us of the latter:

"Of all the great workers of to-day no one has furnished me with documents so precious as Emile Zola. I have been able to study him closely and at leisure, being one of his friends, and he was the example which led me to think about indolence and to seek a remedy for this evil. Whatever may be the dose of sympathy that his works inspire, no one will contradict us if we consider Zola, not as the most perfect, but simply as the most powerful, as the least *raté* of the workers of the day. Has he not great influence? and his creative energy has not failed him during his twenty-five years of work.

"Well, this great worker likes nothing better than rest, and longs for the blissful moment when, the task finished, he may give himself up without remorse to the delights of doing nothing. He is only partially gifted by nature. His power of attention is mediocre. Unless it be indispensable to the work he is preparing, he is not able to support the reading of an abstruse work, and he only retains from the books he consults that which he can utilize. He does not instruct himself for the pleasure of instruction, and his learning powers are quickly exhausted.

"As to his will, he has always suspected it to be on verge of failing, and in such a precarious state that he has invented, by instinct, the best ruses to supply its place. . . . . .

"Zola is only able to work three hours out of the twenty-four; he has never been able to constrain himself to a longer effort. 'I am ill enough to go to bed when I exceed this limit,' he has often told me. It is better to work these three hours daily, altho he is not able to work during three successive hours; he works an hour on rising, an hour of excellent work, when the mind is lucid and fresh, when the prompt and definite phrase runs under the pen. But Zola is already tired; he must breakfast in order to repair his strength, and read the papers for a diversion. From ten o'clock till noon Zola continues to write, less easily and not so well as during the first hour, and then his work is done for the whole day—he is only fit for letter-writing. Therein lies the power of one of the most powerful brains in the literary world at the end of this century."

As to the treatment for indolence, it is of two kinds, corporal and psychological. First as to the corporal treatment. Dr. Fleury prescribes as follows:

"First, To regulate, as the monks do, the employment of the twenty-four hours; therein lies the condition of intellectual peace, and we shall see later what advantages the mind gains from discipline.

"Second, To impose an alimentary regimen, in order to suppress the sluggishness and congestion of the stomach, somnolency after food—those alternatives of exaltation and depression of the brain, produced by difficult digestion. People with a weak will very often have a tardy digestion; and from another point of view, our mind is so poor, so hazy, when we rise from table with flushed face and short breath, in spite of the loosened waistband, while a burning sensation, the 'hot coppers,' as it is called, rises and falls within our chest.

"Third, One must try to restore to the nervous, often suffering from insomnia, regular sleep, free from nightmares, a sleep which repairs.

"Fourth, Finally, one must procure tonics for them which do not excite, which restore gradually and without a sudden jerk, not only a temporary vigor, but the tonic condition and the constant tension of their muscles; free vigor, always at the command of the will."

The best tonic, or the "most workable" for the nervous system Dr. Fleury thinks to be the transfusion of serum. Further:

"Rise at seven o'clock, intellectual work (for about an hour and a half), breakfast at half-past eight, read the papers and letters. Work again at ten o'clock for about an hour and a half. Rest at half-past eleven. Lunch at midday; then rest for half an hour, followed by a walk of thirty to forty-five minutes. The afternoon is to be consecrated to ordinary occupations. Dine at seven o'clock, rest for half an hour, then take a short walk, go to bed at a fixed hour (as nearly as possible). If the patient is exceptionally weak and thin, or subject to obstinate insomnia, it is better to advise him to go to bed directly after the evening meal. The insomnia of a neuropath is a bad habit, and should be treated in the same way as a moral phenomenon; the indolent often suffer from it, because their brain, not sufficiently tired during the day, remains excited during the night; it is also a *bête noire* of those who write at night, the excited brain continues to work even at the hour when they seek sleep. This weakness is more easily overcome by the aid of a strict regimen than by the use of hypnotic drugs, all of which have their inconveniences."

All this is preparation for the cure, not the cure itself, which is to be found rather in the psychologic treatment. This treatment is, briefly, to induce the brain to become possessed of a good fixed idea after the corporal hygiene has put the nerves in good condition.

The mind possesses itself of an idea, voluntarily or involuntarily. Few men are able to think voluntarily. Goethe acquired this habit late in life, but a voluntary effort soon wearies the average mind. But good ideas haunt the mind of men at times. It is therefore best to choose one of these ideas suited to the temperament and strength of each person. It is best to start with involuntary ideas. Embellish the idea with all the hope that it is possible to raise. Repeat it again and again, and soon the patient will seize the idea and can no longer exist without it. This good idea will take possession of him and dominate him. His habits of work will become easy, regular, fixed.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

What a Traveler in Russia Found Out

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

. . . Let me add a word about THE DIGEST. Last summer I had occasion to travel extensively through Russia in Europe, and to some extent in Siberia, and on my return I found your occasional articles about Russia extremely helpful and very accurate, not only in themselves alone, but as guiding the reader to the latest and best sources of information.

H. C. HOVEY,
(*Special contributor to The Scientific American.*)

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The close of the fiscal year, according to trade reports, finds a decided improvement in demand for exports, with the balance still in our favor. The war does not appear to have been a very important factor in influencing business. *Dun's Review* says that a difference of only $3,500,000 can be charged to war and fears of war. A large decrease in failures has been a noteworthy feature of the past half year's business. Bank clearings for June were the largest ever reported for that month, and the total for six months exceeds even that of 1893, heretofore the heaviest ever known (*Dun's Review*). The week's business in cotton was good, and "cereals still move abroad in quantities unprecedented for this time of year" (*Bradstreet's*).

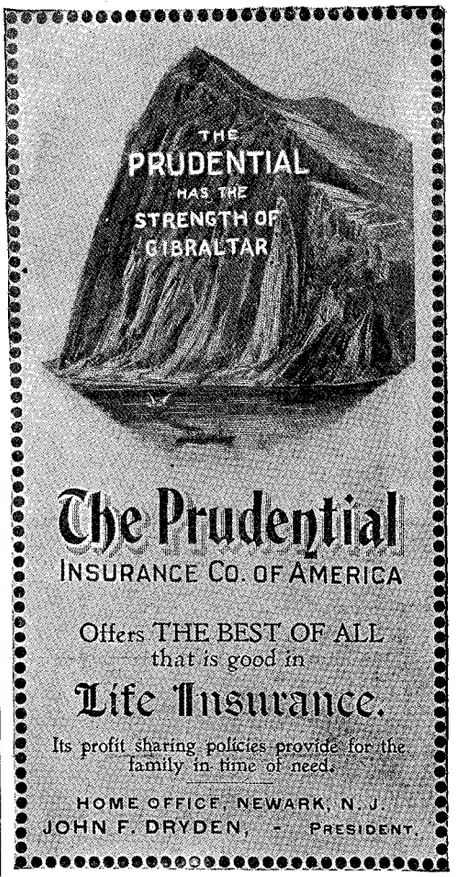
Business Failures for Six Months.—"Business failures number 6,429, 8 per cent. fewer than a year ago, 15 per cent. less than in 1896, and only 3 per cent. larger than in 1893. Liabilities, too, are smaller, aggregating $72,120,341, 23 per cent. smaller than last year, 31 per cent. smaller than in 1896, 9.5 per cent. smaller than in 1895, and 57 per cent. below those of 1893. Increases in the number of failures are shown in the New England and in the Middle States, due largely to more numerous small failures in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and attributed to unfavorable weather depressing trade. In only one case are liabilities larger than a year ago, that being in the Middle States, where a few heavy failures swelled the volume of liabilities. Relatively the best conditions appear in the Northwest, where failures are 33 per cent. smaller in number and 73 per cent. smaller in liabilities. Other sections showing good conditions, however, are the Western States, with a decrease of 16 per cent. in number and 43 per cent. in liabilities the South, with a falling-off of 11 per cent. in number and 52 per cent. in liabilities, and the Pacific States, with a decrease of 9 per cent. in number and 12 per cent. in liabilities."—*Bradstreet's, July 2.*

Cotton and Wool.—"It is judged by experts that about 90 per cent. of the cotton manufactory machinery is now employed, and yet the demand for goods is strengthening. The heavy stocks carried abroad indicate less than the usual demand for goods there, as do the shipments from Great Britain. The demand for wool has been almost wholly confined to needs for orders in hand, and yet there is good reason to look for a better demand for goods as soon as the new season has opened, while with government contracts more than the usual proportion of machinery is employed, even at this dull season. Sales of wool have been only 3,011,200 pounds for the week at the three chief markets, and for the month 10,193,300 pounds, against 41,197,000 a year ago, and 29,595,000 pounds in 1892. The decrease in sales since the culmination of speculation in February has been most remarkable."—*Dun's Review, July 2.*

The Cereal Market.—"Cereals still move abroad in quantities unprecedented for this time of year. Wheat shipments for the week aggregate 4,716,401 bushels, as against 3,799,479 bushels last week and compared with 2,778,848 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,601,096 bushels in 1896, 2,007,031 bushels in 1895, and 1,850,200 bushels in 1894. Corn exports show a decrease from last week, aggregating 2,601,560 bushels, against 3,902,321 bushels last week, 1,923,938 bushels a year ago, 1,598,631 bushels in 1896, 388,863 bushels in 1895, and 539,100 bushels in 1894.—*Bradstreet's, July 2.*

Clearing-House Totals.—"Solvent payments through clearing-houses for the quarter were over $15,600,000,000. In the best years defaults range from an eighth to a fifth of one per cent. of such payments, and in bad times from a third to a half of one per cent. or more, but this year the proportion is less than a fifth. The quarterly statement given to-day shows an aggregate of $34,498,074, which is smaller than in the second quarter of any year since 1890, except one, and the average of liabilities defaulted to firms in business and to exchanges through clearing-houses is also smaller than in any year, except one, of the past seven years."—*Dun's Review, July 2.*

Canadian Trade.—"The present week closes an active six-months' trade in the Dominion of Canada. Bank-clearings records, as well as those of failures, show there, as in the United States, prevalence of the satisfactory conditions, unvexed, however, by considerations as to the possibilities growing out of a foreign war. A period of quiet and stock-taking is reported generally in the Dominion, but a larger than usual number of fall orders are reported. The export business is active in Montreal, the crop yield promises to be very large, and collections are good. Toronto reports banks showing good profits for the fiscal year and stocks of those institutions sought after. Business is dull in the maritime provinces, but crops promise well. Business is healthy at Victoria and Vancouver, and there the hay and oats crops promise a large yield. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the first six months of the present year make a decidedly good showing. They number 813, involving $5,799,643, a decrease of 24 per cent. in number and in liabilities as compared with last year, and making still better comparisons with earlier periods. Canadian bank clearings for June aggregate $115,102,446, and for the half year $673,342,795, gains of respectively 17 and 28 per cent. over last year."—*Bradstreet's, July 2.*



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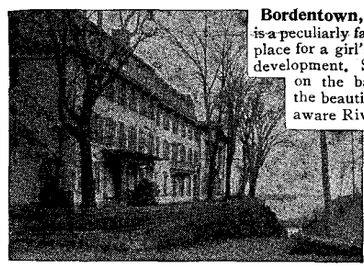
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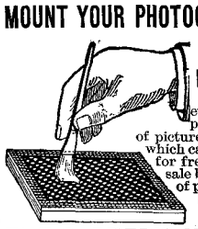
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PERSONALS.

BY a curious turn of fortune's wheel, O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish ex-agitator, has just been appointed by Mayor Van Wyck an inspector of weights and measures from the borough of Richmond, this city.

SENATOR STEWART was addressing his fellow members the other day on the subject of finance, and quoted copiously from what he had called "eminent authorities." At the close of a lengthy extract, Senator Hoar inquired from what book the Western man had been reading. "It is an analysis of the functions of money, by William M. Stewart, United States Senator," was the cool reply.

GLADSTONE was never popular with Queen Victoria. In one of his controversies with her as premier, he made certain demands in which he said: "You must take this action." "Must! Did you say must?" she angrily retorted; "and do you know, sir, who I am?" "Madam," answered Gladstone, coolly, "you are the Queen of England. But do you know who I am? I am the people of England, and in this emergency the people say "must!" The "people" prevailed.

JOHN R. MARSHALL, who will enjoy the distinction of being the first negro to wear a colonel's uniform in the United States army as commander of the Eighth Illinois Volunteer regiment, now mustering, has been employed for five years as clerk in the tax redemption department of the county clerk's office of Cook county. He was born a slave at Alexandria, Va., in 1859. He received his first military training in 1874, when he graduated with high honors from a school at Alexandria and received a free course in a state military academy at Hampton on account of superiority in scholarship.

THE widow of Cánovas, the illustrious Spanish statesmen who was assassinated some ten months ago, is now known as the Duchess of Cánovas del Castillo, that title having been conferred on her in recognition of her husband's services to Spain. The duchess has just been given a singular and somewhat touching gift, considering present circumstances. It is nothing less than a massive gold map in relief of the Philippine Islands. The towns are marked in rubies, their names set in sapphires, and the dedication is adorned with brilliants. The whole is surrounded by a frame of chiseled gold, set precious stones of various kinds, and surmounted in by a bust of the deceased statesman. This gem is placed in a case made of rare woods from the Eastern archipelago and lined with rich crimson satin. It was sent by Spaniards resident in Manila and other places as a tribute of respect and admiration of the late premier, and is said to have cost $30,000.

CAPTAIN CHARLES V. GRIDLEY, who commanded Admiral Dewey's flag-ship, the *Olympia*, at Manila, and who died recently, was a native of Indiana, and a graduate of Annapolis in 1863. He was made a captain in March of last year. He saw service in the Civil War, notably in the battle of Mobile bay. One of the striking incidents which come to us by cable from Manila bay was that which told of his departure. Captain Gridley had been retired by a medical board on account of ill-health and ordered home. When he left the flag-ship, which he had fought so gallantly under Admiral Dewey in the historic battle of the first of May, the ward-room officers of the flag-ship went over the side by the boat-boom, manned the captain's gig, pulled her around to the starboard gangway, tossed oars for their captain, and rowed him in seaman-like fashion to the passenger-steamer, while the bluejackets of the fleet thronged the rails and gave him hearty cheers to speed him on his way. Probably there were some grizzled lieutenants among the ward-room officers, and it was many a year since they had pulled an oar, but we will wager that it was a smart gig's crew that pulled Captain Gridley from the flag-ship *Olympia* to the passenger-steamer which was to bring him to his home. He died at Kobe, in Japan.

IT is currently and persistently reported that Viscount Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, will soon resign that position and become the next governor-general of Canada. Some of the dramatic incidents of his career are thus given by the Philadelphia *Times*:

During England's second war with Burma, in 1852, he was only an ensign. In leading a storming party, both he and a brother officer were shot down as they entered the enemy's works. One bled to death in five minutes, and Wolseley was only saved almost by a miracle, after months of terrible suffering. The Crimean War, in 1854, found him ready for duty, but he got terribly knocked to pieces there. During the siege of Sebastopol fate was strangely against him. He was slightly wounded on April 10 and on June 7; but on August 30, while at work in the trenches, he was knocked over by a solid shot striking near him, killing those about him, and rendering him almost lifeless. He was picked up for dead, and hardly recognizable from the number of wounds on his face. His body was as if filled with the contents of a shotgun. The surgeons regarded him as beyond hope, but he took a different view of it, and, after suffering for many weeks, he recovered. For a long time he lived in a dark cave, total blindness being threatened from the effects of his wounds. While this dire calamity was hanging over him, the fall of Sebastopol was announced. In wounds Lord Wolseley always had any amount of bad luck, for he hardly ever went to war without returning a cripple, but they gained for him the coveted promotion for which he fought.

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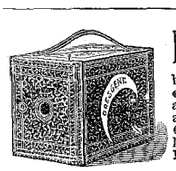

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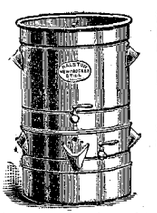

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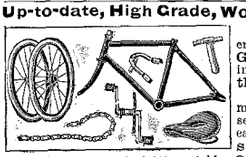

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Current Events.

Monday, June 27.

The Navy Department annouuces the formation of a new naval squadron under Commodore Watson, which is to proceed **against the Spanish coast.** . . . Upon application of the United States consul at Port Said, orders are issued **forbidding the coaling of Admiral Camara's squadron.** . . . Four transports leave San Francisco **for Manila.** . . . General Garcia reenforces General Shafter at Santiago with **3,000 Cubans.** . . . Congress — Senate: Discussion of the **Hawaiian annexation** is continued. The President sends two special messages to congress providing for special recognition of the services of **Lieutenant Hobson** and several other officers in the army of Cuban invasion.

A despatch from Madrid says that **Sagasta is planning to provoke a crisis** and then appeal to Europe to secure terms of peace. . . . More **anti-Jewish rioting** is reported in Galicia, Austria.

Tuesday, June 28.

The War Department receives a despatch from General Shafter announcing that on Monday night the army was **within three miles of Santiago.** . . . The President issues a proclamation **extending the blockade** to the southern coast of Cuba and to San Juan, Porto Rico. . . . In despatches to Madrid **Captain-General Augusti** says that Aguinaldo has summoned him to surrender and that his situation is critical. . . . The *St. Paul* disables the Spanish **torpedo gunboat** *Terror* at San Juan. . . . The **Maine Republicans** renominate Governor Llewellyn Powers. . . . Congress—Senate: **Hawaiian annexation** and the **general deficiency bill** are discussed. House: Conference report on the **bankruptcy bill** is adopted.

A **new cabinet is formed in Japan.** . . . The make-up of the **French cabinet** is officially announced. . . . Fatal **earthquakes** occur in Italy.

Wednesday, June 29.

All the **artillery for General Shafter's army** has been safely landed and the army moves steadily against Santiago. . . . The Egyptian Government definitely **refuses to allow Admiral Camara to coal** his ships at Port Said. . . . General Wesley **Merritt sails** from San Francisco for Manila. . . . **Pennsylvania Democrats** nominate George D. Jenks for governor. . . . Yale confers the degree of **LL.D. upon President McKinley.** . . . The **Georgia Democrats** nominate Allen D. Candler for governor. . . . Congress—Senate: The **general deficiency bill** is passed. A resolution is adopted thanking Hobson and his men.

The **new Italian cabinet** is named. . . . Queen Victoria appoints commissioners to adjust **Canadian-American differences.** . . . **Martial law** has been declared **in Galicia,** Austria. . . . The cremated bodies of the **American missionaries** murdered in Sierra Leone, West Africa, have been recovered by a British expedition.

Thursday, June 30.

Admiral **Camara is notified to stop taking coal** from the Spanish colliers, and is informed that he must leave Port Said. . . . **A military telegraph station** is established at Sevilla. . . . Commodore Watson arrives with his vessels off Santiago. . . . The New York police board appoints Acting Chief **Devery permanent chief.** . . . **Tetnessee Democrats** nominate Benton McMillen. **Arkansas Republicans** nominate H. F. Auten, **Minnesota Republicans** Wm. Henry Eustis, and **Maine Prohibitionists** the Rev. A. S. Ladd, for governor. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. Bate, Tennessee, and Tillman, South Carolina, speak against **Hawaiian annexation.** House: The bill to establish an international American bank is discussed.

The French chamber of deputies votes confidence in the new French premier, M. Brisson, upon his outlining the ministerial policy. . . . Terrible **storms and cloud-bursts** do damage to crops in Hungary and Austria.

Friday, July 1.

General Shafter reports the **capture of the Spanish outworks at Santiago,** Admiral Sampson having cooperated by shelling the forts at the harbor entrance. . . . It is reported by way of Madrid that **Manzanillo was bombarded** on Thursday by four American war-ships. . . . It is reported that Admiral **Camara's fleet** has left Port Said and begun to enter the Suez Canal. . . . It is announced from Hongkong, via Berlin, that Captain-General Augusti has proposed to Admiral Diedrichs of the German squadron **to surrender Manila to a neutral commander,** but the German admiral declined to consider the proposition. . . . The **Pullman Palace Car Company** declares an extra dividend of $20 a share, and proposes a division of its surplus among its shareholders. . . . **President McKinley appoints** George Bruce Cortelyou as Assistant Secretary. . . . On account of a **strike of stereotypers in Chicago,** it is announced that none of the newspapers will appear on Saturday. . . . The President signs the **bankruptcy, Indian and sundry civil appropriation bills.** . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Pettus, Alabama, makes the first speech in favor of the **Hawaiian annexation resolution.** . . . The President nominates Chas. A. Bosworth to be **assistant treasurer** of the United States at Cincinnati.

Dr. Cornelius Herz, charged with fraud in the Panama canal affairs, is reported dangerously ill. . . . The Russian Government is conducting a rigid investigation into the **attempted poisoning of the Czar and Czarina.**

Saturday, July 2.

Secretary Long announces that **Commodore Watson's fleet** will sail for Spain in a few days regardless of the movements of Admiral Camara's ships. . . . Lieutenant **Peary's ship,** the *Windward*, starts on her Northern journey. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Pettigrew, South Dakota, speaks against **the annexation of Hawaii.**

Severe **earthquakes** are experienced in Dalmatia.

Sunday, July 3.

General Shafter reports that Generals Wheeler and Young are seriously ill. . . . Sampson's fleet **destroys Morro Castle** and silences the guns on both sides of the entrance to Santiago harbor. . . It is reported from Hongkong that the cruiser *Charleston* and transports arrived at Manila on June 30, and that Guahan, the **largest of the Ladrones, was captured** on June 20.

Spanish troops are fortifying Algeciras, west of **Gibraltar.** . . . It is announced that **Germany, France, and Russia** have reached an understanding relative to the Philippines.

Monday, July 4.

Washington receives news that Admiral Sampson's fleet has **destroyed Cervera's squadron.** The Spanish commander at **Santiago refuses to surrender** to General Shafter, who announces that he will bombard at once. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Allen, Nebraska, speaks in opposition to Hawaiian annexation.

A revolution breaks out in Montevideo, Paraguay.

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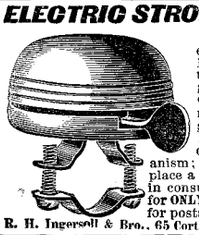

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CHESS.

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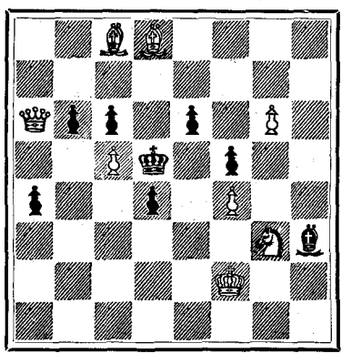
Problem 298.

BY P. F. BLAKE.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

The London *Times Weekly* claims for Mr. Blake the foremost position among British two-move problematists. Mr. Blake, who is a young man, began composing problems in 1890, and we are told that he "has resisted the temptation to be prolific," therefore "his work is solid and full of point." To give some idea of his careful work, we are informed that he studied the problem given above for three months "off and on." He has lately won the championship of the Manchester Chess-club, and the Manchester *Evening News* observes:

"The cranks who are so fond of alleging that problem-composition ruins a man for across-the-board play will perhaps lie low for a time after this latest evidence in refution of their theory."

Solution of Problems.

No. 292.

1. B—Q 6 / K x B	2. P x B (R) / K—B 3, must	3. R—K 6, mate
1. ..... / K—B 3	2. P x B (B) / K—K 3, must	3. R—R 6, mate
1. ..... / B—Kt 3	2. P—Q 8 (Kt) ch / K x B	3. Kt—B 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 3	3. Kt—Q 5, mate
1. ..... / B—B 2	2. P—Q 8 (Q) / Any	3. Q—K 7, mate
1. ..... / B x P	2. P—K 5 / Any	3. R—K 7, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; W. G. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha.

Comments: "Exceedingly ingenious and very difficult"—M. W. H.; "I have never before seen a problem in which White has to claim every piece except a Pawn in order to mate"—H. W. B.; "A piece of double-distilled ingenuity"—I. W. B.; "*Rara avis*"—F. H. J.; "A tough little beauty"—C. F. P.; "A masterpiece of massive strength; a prodigy of cunning"—R. M. C.; "Very wonderful"—C. W. C.; "Not so difficult as it is surprising"—W. G. D.; "A bottler"—R. J. M.; "Truly, a remarkable composition"—H. V. F.

Several solvers were caught by B—B 6, not noticing the stale-mate: 1. B—B 6 / K x B 2. P x B (Q) and Black can not move. Anything else, and the K gets to Kt 3, and mate can not be given next move. One of the most remarkable things about this problem is the position of the White K and the Ps on Q Kt 4, Q R 4. It seems as if the Ps are superfluous, and that the K on Kt 4 would serve the purpose. If we discard the Ps, and place the K on Kt 4, we stop the variation P—Q 8 (Kt) ch.

No. 293.

Key-move, Q—R 2.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. F. P., R. M. C., C. W. C., W. G. B.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.

Comments: "A charming composition, and not too easy"—M. W. H.; "A veritable M(erry) Andrew"—I. W. B.; "A capital two-er, and worthy of Irish wit"—F. H. J.; "A good 2-er"—C. F. P.; "Variations a plenty, and easy to locate"—R. M. C.; "A very taking problem"—C. W. C.; "Very good"—W. G. D.; "Key-move easy; variations splendid"—F. S. F.; "Another case of Queen-sacrifice"—G. P.; "A fine two-mover; Key-move well concealed"—H. W. F.

F. G. Norman, San Francisco, sent solution of 291. R. Toomer, Dardanelle, Ark., got 290 and 291.

The Correspondence Tourney.

SIXTY-NINTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

G. PATTERSON, Winnipeg.	W. K. VAN DE GRIFT.	G. PATTERSON,	W. K. VAN DE GRIFT.
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	26 Q R—Q sq	K R—K sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	27 K—R 2	P—K Kt 4
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	28 Q—Kt 3	K—R 2
4 Castles	Kt x P	29 B—B sq	R—Kt 3
5 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 3	30 B—Kt 2	K R—K 3
6 B x Kt (a)	P—K 5 (b)	31 B—K 5	B—B 3
7 B x P ch (c)	B x B	32 P—B 4	P—K 6 (j)
8 R—K sq	B—K 2	33 R—K 2	Q—K sq
9 Kt—K 5	Castles	34 Q—K sq	P—Kt 5
10 Kt—B 3	P—K B 4	35 R x P	P x P
11 Kt—Q 5	Kt—K sq	36 P—Kt 3	R—Kt 5
12 Kt x K B	Q x Kt	37 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
13 P—Q R 4 (d)	Kt—B 3	38 Q—Q 3	B—K 5 (k)
14 B—Kt 5	Q—K 3	39 R x B (l)	P x R
15 P-K R 3 (e)	Q R—K sq	40 Q x P ch	R (K 3)—Kt 3 (m)
16 P-Q B 3 (f)	B—B 3	41 R-K Kt sq	P—K R 4
17 P—Q B 4	P—Q Kt 3	42 Q—Q 3	P—R 5
18 P—Q Kt 3	Q—Q 3 (g)	43 P—B 5	R (Kt 3)-Kt 4
19 B—B 4	Kt—Q 2	44 P x P	R x R
20 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt	45 P x R	R x P
21 P—Q 5	B—Kt 2	46 Q x P ch	K—Kt sq
22 Q—Q 4	P—B 3 (h)	47 Q R 8 ch	K—B 2
23 P—Q 6	P—B 4	48 Q—B 6 ch	K—K sq
24 Q—K 3 (i)	P—K R 3	49 Q x R	Resigns.
25 Q—Q B 3	R—K 3		

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Nothing to be gained by this.

(b) This is taking him out of the "Book" and getting into hot water. Black's best is, probably, Kt P x B.

(c) This is a developing move, but on the wrong side, as it frees Black's Q B. It seems that B x K P is good enough, certainly much better than the text-move.

(d) Sending out the skirmishing line. His forces on Q side are as 4 to 3.

(e) As the experts say: "Waiting for the other player to declare his intentions."

(f) Might as well have gone to the 4th and saved a move.

(g) Evidently what White was waiting for. Now, he will get his P on Q 5, and Hobsonize the B.

(h) Trying to get out of Santiago harbor.

(i) Right you are, Mr. P., a lost move. You should have played Q—B 3 at once.

(j) Simply loses his P.

(k) K—Kt 3 is better, although nothing is good.

(l) Quite brilliant and sound.

(m) If K—Kt sq, then Q—Q 5, followed by P—B, 5 etc.

Answers to Correspondents.

C. H. W., St. Louis.—The so-called Australian opening is the invention of Mr. H. Charlick, of Adelaide, and was first used in 1891. It is a counter-gambit to the Queen's Opening, and is now known as the Charlick Counter-Gambit. In all gambits a Pawn is sacrificed for speedy development or to obtain an attack. The following is a sample of how Mr. Charlick plays this Gambit:

1. P—Q 4 P—K 4 (here is the sacrifice)
2. P x P Kt—Q B 3, etc.

It is noticed that Black gets the attack instead of White.

J. H. T. Cleveland.—In an end game, if your adversary is stronger than you, or if, with a player of equal strength, you are somewhat weaker in force, the best chance for a Draw is to exchange as much as possible. The late George Walker says:

"The more pieces there are on the board the greater chance of winning is there for him who has the superior force. Therefore, when left with a surplus Pawn, or some other trifling advantage, do no be too eager to change off the pieces."

The Vienna Tournament.

TARRASCH, BAIRD, AND PILLSBURY LEADERS IN 23D ROUND.

On account of the withdrawal of Schwarz, one point was added to the score of each contestant. The 23d round was begun and finished on July 4. The score follows:

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Alapin	13	10	Pillsbury	17½	4½
Baird	6	17	Schiffers	11	12
Blackburne	11	11	Schlechter	12½	10½
Burn	13	10	Showalter	9	13
Caro	7	16	Steinitz	15½	7½
Halprin	9½	13½	Tarrasch	18½	4½
Janowski	15½	6½	Trenchard	4½	18½
Lipke	13	10	Tschigorin	14	9
Marco	10	13	Walbrodt	12½	10½
Maroczy	13	10			

ONE OF THE GAMES PILLSBURY LOST.

Comments by Reichelm in The Times, Philadelphia.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	MAROCZY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4
2 K Kt—B 3	P—K 3
3 P—Q 4	P x P
4 Kt x P	K Kt—B 3
5 B—Q 3	Q Kt—B 3
6 B—K 3	P—Q R 3
7 Castles	B—K 2
8 Q Kt—B 3	Q—B 2
9 Q—K 2	P—Q 3
10 Q R—Q sq	Castles.

This is well to remember as a trap position. White makes a good surface move and loses the exchange.

11 P—K B 4

Homer nods. P—K R 3 first was necessary.

	11 Kt x Kt
12 B x Kt	P—K 4
13 P x P	P x P
14 R x Kt	

Relatively best. Maroczy threatened B—K Kt 5.

	14 B x R
15 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q 3
16 B—B 3	B to Q sq

Well played, anticipating White's maneuver. If the latter now moves B to Kt 4, then B—Kt 3 ch, and B—Q B 4, holding on to the material gained.

17 Q—B 2	R—K sq
18 B—Kt 4	Q—K Kt 3
19 P—B 4	B—K 3
20 B—B 5	P—Q R 4
21 B—B 2	B—Q 2
22 R—K sq	R—R 3
23 B—K 3	P—Kt 4
24 P—B 5	B—B 3
25 R—Q sq	R—R 2
26 B—Q 3	Q—Kt 5
27 R—Q 2	P—B 4
28 P x P	R—Q 2

If B x Kt, White answers with B—K 2 with an improved game.

29 B—K 2	Q—K R 5
30 Kt—B 3	R x R
31 B x R	Q x Q ch
32 K x Q	B—K 2
33 B—K 3	R—Q B sq
34 Kt x P	B x Kt
35 B x B	B x P
36 B—B 4 ch	K—B sq
37 P—Q Kt 3	K—K 2
38 B x B	R x B
39 K—K 3	P—R 4
40 P—Kt 3	K—B 3
41 K—K 4	P—R 5

A fine touch. If White takes Pawn his Rook's Pawns fall in detail.

42 P—Q R 4	P—R 6
43 K—Q 3	

If 43 B—B 1, R—B 7, 44 B x P, R x R P, followed by R—Q Kt 7.

	43 K x P
44 K—B 3	K—K 5
45 P—Kt 4	P x P
46 K x P	K—Q 5
47 B—B sq	R—B 7
48 B x P	R x P
49 B—B sq	R—Kt 7 ch
50 K—R 3	R—K B 7
51 B—Kt 5	R—B 6 ch
52 K—Kt 4	R x P
53 P—K 5	R—K B 6
54 P—R 6	P—K 5
55 B—K 2	K—K B sq
56 K—Kt 3	K—K 6
57 B—B 4	K—Q 7
58 P—R 7	P—K 6, wins.

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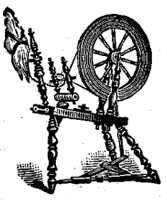

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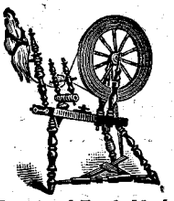

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